RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

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LOWER COLUMBIA DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

WEST SIDE.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

278 Miles.

Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between Portland and Minneapolis.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Passenger Trains, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers free of charge.

To the Last.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ via Northern Pacific R R and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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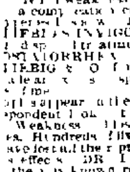
R. KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS, Manager. G. F. & Pass. Agent.



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DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL German Invigorator.

Men suffering from the ... and weakness brought on by early indiscretions or excesses ... premature decay ... lost manhood ... procure DR. LIEBIG'S ...

LIEBIG & CO.'S Private Dispensary, 400 Geary St., San Francisco.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
The Entire Stock of
CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,
Silks and Silk Goods, manufactured of ... Underwear, Gents' Shirts, Furnishing Goods, American Fancy Goods and Fine Assortment of Jewelry.
Are now Offered at Cost.
They must positively be all closed out. It will pay all to call and see for yourselves.
QUAN ON WO & CO.
24 Second st., bet. Main and Salmon.

Students
Of either sex admitted to the
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
Cor. 1st and Yamhill Sts., at any time. Chas. ... Address A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

RICH BLOOD.
... in three months. ... restored ... Pills ... Sold everywhere ...

LADIES' RECEPTION
All This Week
—AT—
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

BIG DOLLS LITTLE DOLLS
DRESSED DOLLS UNDRESSED DOLLS

Special Invitation
To Visitors to the
MECHANICS' FAIR
From the Queen and Court.

Received a New Line of
GERMAN FAVORS.
Containing some Exquisite Designs.

Also an invoice of
GENUINE FUR SEAL SATCHELS,
Handsomest ever shown here.

CHARITY BOXES.

MANICURE SETS
In Plush and Leather cases.

ALL-IRON WAGONS.

ELEGANT COLOGNE SETS,
Newest French and German Designs,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

TOYS, CHINA CUPS & SAUCERS, ETC.
AT WHOLESALE.

162 First st., next to corner of Morrison,
and 2 Morrison, next to St. Charles Hotel.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

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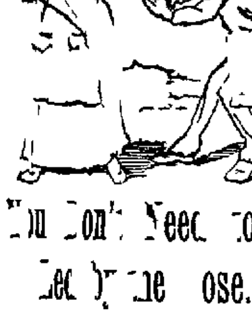

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OUR PRICES DRAW.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose	25c a pair
Double-width Cashmere	25c a yard
Ladies' Gossamers	75c each
All-Wool Scarlet Flannel	25c a yard
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose	12c per pair
Ladies' Lined Fur-wrist Gloves	.50c
Silk Velvet, all colors	$1 a yard
Satins, all colors	85c a yard
Cassimere for Boys' Suits	15c a yard
Bleached Muslin	18 yards $1
Linen Crash	20 yards $1
Heavy Cheviot, check and plain, 10 yds	$1
Children's Merino Shirts	.25c
Brocaded Plush, all colors	$1 25 a yard
Germantown Yarn	$1 per lb
Kid-Foxed Shoes for Ladies	$1 a pair

CLOTHING.

Men's Suits	$7, $8 and $10
Boys' Suits	$3, $4 50, $5

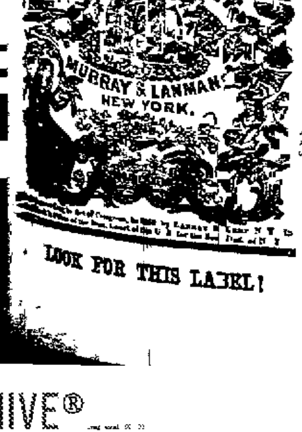
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, and a reliable place for out-of-town people to trade.

CLOAKS.

Every Lady Customer buying $2 50 worth of Dry Goods will receive an order for one hundred Elegant Visiting Cards, any name or style free of charge.

WINEBURGH'S,
126 and 128 First St.,
Near Washington.

ASK FOR THE GENUINE



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BANKRUPT STOCK

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Millinery, Hats, Caps, Etc

Having purchased at greatly below cost goods in the above lines we are able to offer the same at

PRICES FAR BELOW

Those fixed upon similar goods offered by dealers generally. An examination will satisfy purchasers that we can give rare bargains. The stock must be closed out at once, therefore buyers should call early.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED

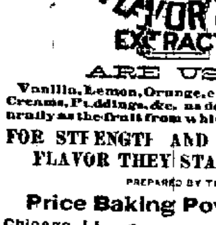
The Boston Bankrupt Co.,
FOURTH AND MORRISON STREETS

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
IMPORTERS
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.
Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application.
103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

WAGONS AND SLEDGES MADE BY ... are always stamped with his name ... quality ... will known ... PERFECTION ... WOOD HOLLERS ...

KIRK SHELDON, Agent, Portland

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF



ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

Thirty years' experience in making fine goods in New York has enabled Hanan & Son to supply gentlemen of refined taste with first class HAND-MADE SHOES. Those who wish a perfect fit, comfort, style, and excellence of material, will find "THE HANAN" shoes for sale by

EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
100 First St.
AGENTS FOR PORTLAND
Send for Illustrated Catalogue free

Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.

I am a practicing physician residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtue of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 600 worms.

L. CARTER, M. D.

New York

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered, and the result was, it brought away an *immense number of worms* in bunches and strings, many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth Street.

Mrs. Quigley, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months; she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

The Only Genuine

McLane's Vermifuge,

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,

PREPARED BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY FEVER is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. CREAM BALM is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cents by mail. Sample ent by mail, 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

MADAM MIZPAH,
Great Revealer Clairvoyant and Fortune Teller,
178 THIRD ST.
Madam Mizpah is gifted with second sight and has a remarkable record ...

CIDER.
FRESH AND SWEET MADE OF GOOD SOUND Bell Apples ... furnished to order ... Address ... WHEELER ...

Crossman's Specific Mixture.
With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

Women in Shops and Stores.
Women who labor often have backache. Benson's Capcine Plasters will relieve it immediately. 25c

Morning Oregonian.

VOL 24, NO. 7633. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884. EIGHT PAGE EDITION.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Blaine Addresses a Vast Crowd in Illinois.

ST JOHN SPEAKS AT BUFFALO

Interesting Notes from the New York Papers—John Kelly's Opinion—Official Returns from the Ohio Election.

DANVILLE, Ills, Oct 24.—At 10 o'clock this morning when Mr Blaine left Lafayette for Springfield, Illinois, he was accompanied by a large reception committee, who all came from Springfield to meet him, and by several friends from Chicago. Among them were Jos. Medill and C. B. Farwell. The first stop this morning, and the last one in Indiana, was at Attica, where about 5000 people had assembled around the depot. Mr Blaine spoke very briefly, saying it was too late for argument and that the time for action was at hand. No other stop was made until the train reached Danville, Illinois.

AT DANVILLE.

ILLINOIS, Ill., Oct 24.—At Danville there was a wonderful gathering. It certainly was not less than 20,000 people. There was a stand erected near the depot, but the crowd was so dense that it would have been difficult to reach it, so Mr Blaine spoke from the rear platform of his car. He said: "After addressing audiences in what are called 'doubtful states,' it is a positive relief and a pleasure to stand before this vast multitude of republicans, in a state that is not doubtful. [Great cheering.] It was under an Illinois man, now enshrined in history, that the republican party won its first great victory [Prolonged cheering], and from that day to this Illinois has never failed the republican party." [Cheers and cries "She never will."] Mr Blaine then spoke of the importance of looking after the congressional districts.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct 24.—The republican demonstration in this city to-day and to-night is considered on all sides to have been the largest political demonstration ever held in any city of the state outside of Chicago. Excursion trains were run on all roads centering here, bringing in thousands of people from the central and southern portions of the state. A moderate estimate places the number of strangers in the city at not less than 60,000, including scores of uniformed clubs, brass bands, etc. The principal stand was located on the grounds in front of the executive mansion, with another in front of the state house. The proceedings were opened by a parade, in which the various organizations present took part, being an hour in passing a given point. A feature of the demonstration was the presence of thirty-eight young ladies, mounted on white horses and an equal number of gentlemen on black horses. During the afternoon speeches were made from the several stands by General John A. Logan and Secretary Robert Lincoln.

The arrival of the train bearing Blaine was delayed until a few minutes before 5 o'clock. As soon as it arrived he was driven immediately to the main stand, followed by an immense procession. He spoke briefly as follows:

BLAINE'S SPEECH

I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind irresistibly carried back to the spring of 1861, when the first republican president left his home to enter upon that extraordinary mission whose results fill the most memorable chapter in our history. [Cheers.] I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind carried back to the return here, after the firing on Sumter, of the great democratic chieftain, who, when the issue came between his party and his country, chose his country. [Renewed cheering.] And if I did not remember those things they would be brought to mind by the fact that a son of Abraham Lincoln and a son of Stephen A. Douglas, are to-day upon the soil of Illinois, upholding the principles for which those two great patriots stood side by side in the dark days which ushered in the civil war. [Great cheering.] Men die, but the principles which in that great contest preserved both liberty and union are to-day incorporated in the creed of the republican party. [Renewed cheering.] Nor do I believe that I am indulging in language of extravagance when I say that the bond of the union would be weakened by the triumph of the democratic party. ["That's so," and cheers.] Because the head of that party is in the South—is in the hands of men who organized the rebellion which Lincoln and Douglas joined in resisting. The deliberate calculation of the democratic party to-day is that with sixteen solid Southern states they will draw enough electoral votes from the North to give them political mastery of the union. ["They can never do it," and I am sure that in protesting against such a consummation as that the tombs of both Lincoln and Douglas would open their ponderous marble jaws. [Great cheering.]

TWO SOUTHS

There are two souths—the new south and the old south. The new south looks forward with hope to the progress of political regeneration, to the triumph of the principles that underlie the Union. The old south cherishes the prejudices of the rebellion, nurtures the hope of revenge, indulges in an ambition to get even. Shall the north join forces with the old south or with the new? ("The new.") Yes, we stretch out our hands to that new south, made up, it is true, largely of men who took part in the confederate struggle, but who have turned their backs upon the past and are looking hopefully to the future. Let the strength, the influence, the prestige of the republican party go to the upbuilding of that new south, and so long as loyalty has a friend, or the flag has a follower, let not that old south triumph. (Tumultuous cheering.)

ST JOHN.

He Speaks to a Large Audience at Buffalo, New York.

BUFFALO, Oct 24.—The arrival of ex-Governor St. John in this city to-day was an event of more than ordinary interest to temperance people of Buffalo. At 2 o'clock Governor St John appeared on the balcony of the Mansion house here, where he was introduced as the "future president of the United States." He was received with cheers and simply made a bow to the large number of people in front of the hotel. Later a procession was formed, and he was escorted to Music hall. Here he made only a short speech, calling attention to the concern with which the republican party viewed the prohibition canvass, and denying that they were being sustained by democratic money. The meeting at Music hall to-night was very large. Every part of the auditorium, seating nearly 3,000 persons, was packed. Governor St John was received with tumultuous cheers and a sea of fluttering white handkerchiefs. He appeared much fatigued. His speech was devoted in part to the attack made upon him by the Buffalo *Express*. He concurred in the objection raised by the republicans that there is no need of a third party. He could not understand why there is any need for prohibition parties. He charged the democratic party with being responsible for all the misery engendered by 180,000 saloons. In regard to the tariff and the $200,000,000 raised annually thereby for government expenses, he said that if the $1,000,000,000 which passes over the bars of the country remained in the pockets of the people we could afford to throw open our ports to ships of the old world. He claimed to be the only one of the presidential candidates now before the people who has ever blistered his hands with manual labor and therefore the only one who could address workingmen from their own standpoint. In closing he told a pathetic story of a Kansas woman, who applied to him for pardon for her husband who had killed a man in a drunken brawl and been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. A large portion of the audience were moved to tears. ... was collected during the day.

POLITICAL POINTS

HENDRICKS ELECTIONEERING IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct 24.—Ex-Governor Hendricks arrived at Greencastle this morning, where he was met by the reception committee, three bands of music and a large crowd. He was escorted to the Central hotel and a parade of visiting clubs and local organizations followed. At 10.30 Hendricks appeared at the wigwam and addressed an audience numbering some 10,000. In his speech he discussed the tariff, claiming that duties should be revised only for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government. He said Cleveland received support from the best element of the republican party, including ministers, scientists, college professors, students, editors and laborers. He emphasized the fact that the democrats look for strong support from independent republicans. In his closing remarks he eulogized the democratic party, saying it espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, the poor man against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. He also paid a tribute to Lincoln, saying he was the best republican president ever elected. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

A LETTER FROM CLEVELAND

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club held a ratification meeting to-night. Yale college students were also present. Gov. Cleveland sent the following letter:

ALBANY, Oct 21, 1884.

Edward Hoyle Kerr and Ernest N. Farrin, Secretaries, *Gentlemen*:—I have received your invitation to be present at a ratification meeting to be held under the auspices of the Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club on the 24th inst. My duties at home will prevent my attendance on the occasion, but I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the cause which is represented by my candidacy approves itself to the intelligent judgment of so many of the undergraduates of Columbia college. I have great faith in the young thinking men of this country. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND

THE "SUN'S" INDIANA SPECIAL

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* "Indiana party" special says: Feeling on the part of the Indiana republicans is much more intense than it was in Ohio, and the republican managers calculate upon a larger vote. Governor Porter who was upon the train to-day, said he was perfectly confident of 10,000 majority. In the coming parade at Indianapolis there is to be a full regiment of 1000 old soldiers in line. They are to wear the old regulation uniform, and be fully armed and equipped. They will be followed by a straggling line of contrabands, with wagons, while a number of broken down horses will be assigned to the men who will play the role of bummers and camp followers. To offset this appeal to the imagination and the memories of soldier loving people the democrats yet have nothing better to offer than Hendricks, who intends to run in with two speeches daily in this state.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" REPLY

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—[Special.]—The *Tribune*, referring to the publication in the *Times* yesterday of the alleged indorsement by Blaine of Gail Hamilton's letter to the *Tribune*, advocating Blaine's nomination, says this morning: "The pretense is that Blaine forwarded this article, and asked the publication. There was no reason in the world why he should not, except that Gail Hamilton was quite in the habit of addressing us without anybody's intervention. There is nothing to object to in the alleged indorsement by Blaine, and it isn't of the slightest consequence, but, as a matter of fact, it is a gross and obvious forgery. Besides buying stolen goods, the *Times* was either fooled enough to be cheated by a forger or knave enough to do the forgery. In either case the people can see what we may look for in the next ten days. The Mulligan forgers have lost their cunning, but not their market.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A conference of republican leaders of the local canvass was held to-night and it was agreed to determine on a slate to-morrow to be presented to the republican county convention. John McClave and Senator Gibbs are now spoken of as the possible successor of Mr. Phillips in the nomination for mayor. Mr Spaul absolutely refuses to accept the nomination for comptroller, and Edward B. Low was spoken of as a candidate for comptroller.

This was the third day of registration in this city. The total number of votes registered to-day is 55,..., against 52,020 last year and 42,028 in 1880. The total registry for three days is 218,..., against 1..., ... in three days last year and 18..., ... in three days in 1880.

JOHN SHERMAN

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—[Special.]—The *Mail and Express* Washington special says: John Sherman is here en route to New England, where he will take an active part until the election. He feels no anxiety about the final result. He thinks Ohio is good for 20,000 majority on November 4. He has no doubt that strong efforts are being made by the Ohio democrats to reorganize. They have their hopes in the prohibition and the Butler vote to break the solid Blaine phalanx.

Wilkins, dem., an Ohio congressman, is also in town. He says ... efforts since the October election.

JOHN KELLY'S OPINION

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—John Kelly said yesterday that he was convinced the vote cast in this city in November would be in unprecedentedly heavy one at least 220,000. "If this calculation is correct," he said, "our ticket will get fully 100,000, the republican is about 70,000 or 75,000 and the Grace combination will get the remainder." He denied that there was any truth in the allegation that he had entered into an agreement with the republican Boss O'Brien, whereby Tammany is to trade off Blaine votes in exchange for republican votes for Grant. As to the contest in this state between Blaine and Cleveland, Kelly is of the opinion that it will be remarkably close.

MARIA HALPIN IN A NEW ROLE.

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—[Special.]—The *Star* says: The suit of Eliza Croft, to dispossess Maria Halpin from the house she now occupies at New Rochelle was dismissed yesterday by Judge Mills. Croft is an aged spinster, and claimed the house was hers, and that her brother-in-law, who is a widower, had bought Maria Halpin as housekeeper, but almost immediately there was trouble between her and Croft, and the latter quit the house in anger, and has not been back for her wardrobe. She says her brother-in-law and Maria now occupy the premises. Miss Croft is trying to get them out, because she alleges they pay no rent.

THE PACIFIC COAST

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—[Special.]—A Washington special of the *Mail and Express* says: Apparently the democrats here have given up the Pacific States. Even Nevada's three electoral votes, which might help out at a pinch, are not claimed enthusiastically.

[Special.]—The *Post's* Washington special says Senator Fair, who is here, is quoted as expressing the opinion that the democrats will carry the Nevada legislature. In that event they will probably send Cassidy to the senate, in place of Jones.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM OHIO

COLUMBUS, Oct 24.—Official returns are all in, and footings were completed by the secretary of state to-day, as follows: For secretary of state—Robinson (rep.) 391,599, Newman (dem.) 380,-271, Morris (prohib.) 9857, Herald (greenbacker) 3580. For supreme judge—Johnson (rep.) 392,-417, Martin (dem.) 378,963, Roseborough (prohib.) 9857, Grogan (greenbacker) 3781. For member of the board of public works—Flickinger (rep.) 393,885, Ronfer (dem.) 378,802, Kirkendall (prohib.) 9004, Ogden (greenbacker) 3537.

IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The campaign in Virginia is now lively. Ex-Gov. Hart of Ohio, who has been speaking in the old dominion, says he never visited a state that seemed more ready or ripe for complete conversion to the republican party than Virginia. General Mahone, who, he says, is standing up manfully for a free ballot and an honest count, is especially ostracized by the bourbon aristocracy. Notwithstanding this he boldly continues to battle.

REFUSE TO FUSE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct 24.—The greenback state committee to-day adopted a resolution rejecting all propositions for fusion. The committee decided to operate actively, and cast as large a vote as possible for Butler. They cast at the state election, a gain of 844 over last year, and expect a strong vote in November.

BUTLER AT BOSTON

BOSTON, Oct 24.—The people's party held two large rallies in this city to-night, at each of which General Butler spoke. His first appearance was in South Boston, where he was greeted by an immense crowd. The rumors of intended violence to the general were not realized, and no trouble whatever was experienced.

The best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Angostura Bitters. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

An American Assaults an English Editor.

POLITICS IN THE OLD WORLD

The Nile Expedition—Canada to Have a New Diocese—Accidents on the Canadian Pacific—The War in China.

LONDON, Oct 24.—E. F. Rogers, an American, arrested at the instance of Parkinson, the editor of the *St. Stephen's Review*, on a charge of assault and battery, was before the Bow street police court to-day. The counsel for the prosecution said Rogers had visited the office of the *St. Stephen's Review*, and as the result of this visit an article of an amusing character was inserted in the *Review*. In this Rogers was dubbed "Talker" Rogers. Rogers objected to the article and revisited the office of the *Review*. He there indulged in abusive language and throttled Manager Parkinson, and vowed he would kill him. Parkinson, however, received no serious injury. After that he assaulted Cashier Dalgleish. "There was no doubt," the barrister continued, "but that Rogers was a dangerous gentleman and was connected with people throughout the country engaged in various dangerous offences. The sooner he left England the better it would be for himself."

Manager Parkinson of the *Review* testified that Rogers called at the *Review* office, and offered to write an article, and this article appeared in the *Review*. Subsequently to this he met Rogers at the American Exchange, and was there assaulted by him. Rogers acted like a madman, and uttered the menace: "He would do for them all." Rogers, he further testified, gave him no useful information regarding the position of election in America and nothing, he said, appeared in the *Review*. He was seeking information of this kind because, in connection with Wallace Mackey, the *Review* was contemplating the publication of a special edition referring to the American presidential candidates, Blaine and Cleveland. He had been recommended to him "Talker" Rogers, as one who would be likely to give him the facts he desired.

Rogers said in defense that he had been treated unfairly; he had been called cowardly and ruffian, and accused of being an Irishman, and associated with dangerous people. The fact was he was a Vermonter and the accusation that he was connected with dynamiters was made with the sole intent to create prejudice against him.

The magistrate said it was wrong of the prosecution to intimate that Rogers was a public criminal, and the demands of justice would be met by binding defendant over to keep the peace.

ENGLAND

THE FRANCHISE BILL

LONDON, Oct 24.—Contrary to his usual custom, Gladstone, in his speech in the house of commons last evening, read from the manuscript a passage in which he referred to a possible reform in the house of lords. Liberals have agreed to refrain from partaking in any discussion of the franchise bill. The *Times*, in a leading article, advises the government to proceed with the subject of redistribution as soon as the franchise bill has been passed by the house of commons. In that case the lords would have no pretext for rejecting the franchise bill. The *Times* likewise advises the house of lords to pass the franchise bill without delay, and then direct attention to reforming its own constitution. Such reform the *Times* thinks would be best effected by the lords taking the initiative steps themselves.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Oct 24.—Weather in England is clear and fine. Wheat is dull: winter, 7s 3d ... Corn is depressed, 4s ...

THE WAR IN CHINA

ABANDONED THEIR INTRENCHMENTS

HANOI, Oct. 24.—The remainder of the Chinese troops before Chu have been withdrawn. The Chinese there have abandoned their intrenchments.

ENGLAND'S OVERTURES DECLINED

PARIS, Oct. 24.—*Le Telegraph* says France has declined England's overtures to mediate in the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

PUSHING THEIR ADVANCE

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Reports are current here that the Chinese are pushing their advance into Tonquin and are about to besiege Hunghoa.

ORDERED TO CHINA WATERS

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The man-of-war Rambler received orders to proceed to Chinese waters in November.

CANADA

ACCIDENTS ON THE CANADA PACIFIC

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Port Arthur states that six men were killed yesterday by a falling rock on McLeod's contract, at Red Sucker cove, about 20 miles east of Port Arthur, on the Canadian Pacific. Also that three men were killed by a premature blast further east. The names could not be learned, as communication is interrupted.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CABLE

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—The government will pay the sum of $140,000 in estimates this coming session to lay the cable between Nova Scotia and Sable island.

GERMANY.

THE HANOVARIAN THRONE

PRAGUE, 24.—The *Politik* says: "Previously to the Duke of Brunswick's death the press indirectly informed the Duke of Cumberland that he would recognize him as the Duke of Brunswick, provided he would renounce all claims to the throne of Hanover. The Duke of Cumberland replied: 'My father's son shall be king of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick, or remain the Duke of Cumberland.'"

IRELAND

BENEFIT SUBSCRIPTION

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—It is proposed to raise by subscription a fund of £10,000 for the benefit of the family of the late Alexander M. Sullivan.

GLAD HE RESIGNED

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The weekly national Irish papers are exulting over the resignation of Trevelyan.

THE SOUDAN

THE NILE EXPEDITION

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The cabinet has not yet sanctioned the advance of the Nile expedition to Khartoum. The cabinet will not decide the question before the return of Lord Northbrook, the British high commissioner, who is now in Egypt. Wolseley will be ready on November 1st to advance from Wady Halfa to Korti.

RUSSIA.

EXECUTED—BANISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Only two of the persons reported to have been executed at St. Petersburg last Saturday for political offenses paid the death penalty. The sentence of both women and of the other four officers of the Russian army were commuted to banishment to Siberia.

ITALY.

CANADA TO HAVE A NEW DIOCESE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—According to advices from Rome, the propaganda has decided to create a new diocese in Canada, that of Nicolet, and a new apostolic delegate will go to Canada, to replace the present delegate.

SPORTING NOTES

WRESTLING MATCH AND PRIZE FIGHT

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The wrestling match to-night between Fritz Gowne mann, the Swiss giant, who weighed 263 pounds, and August Schmidt, champion of Germany, who tipped the scales at 170 pounds, ended in a draw. There were three bouts, Swiss style, of ten minutes each.

The prize fight between Jack Dempsey and Tom Henry, for $500 a side, was fought to a finish in six rounds to-night in this city, and resulted in a victory for Dempsey. He pounded Henry out of all recognition. In the first round first blood was claimed for Dempsey, and first knock-down for Henry. The second round was in favor of Dempsey, who knocked Henry down twice. The remaining rounds were a repetition of disasters to Henry.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, Oct 24.—The second game of base ball between the champions of Providence and the Metropolitans was again won by the former—Providence ..., Metropolitans 1.

PACIFIC COAST

CALIFORNIA

A MURDERER HELD

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The preliminary examination of Eugene McCarty for killing Thos. J. Crosby on the night of the 4th inst., was concluded yesterday. The judge ordered that McCarty be held to answer before the superior court, without bail, on the charge of murder.

PERSONAL.

[Special.]—Mrs. O. H. ... returned from Sacramento to-day, and will sail for home Sunday.

Harry Carpenter is here, en route to New York, where he expects to enter a college of pharmacy. He will start Fast Monday.

W. J. Burns and wife, and Miss Sallie Mexet, will start for Portland Monday, overland.

DEPOSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 24.—J. B. Johnson, district master workman of District Assembly No. 53, Knights of Labor of this city, has been deposed by the executive officers of the order at Philadelphia for seeking to use his position for political purposes.

ONLY FAINTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—J. N. Wiley, who was reported yesterday to have died while undergoing an operation for the removal of a ... from the throat, merely fell into a faint. He subsequently recovered and is now resting easily.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived: British steamer Barnard Castle, Smith, 4½ days from Departure bay, 2000 tons coal to R. Dunsmuir & Sons. Cleared—Steamer Walla Walla, DeWolf, Port Townsend, Oregon Improvement Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE ATTACHED.

The commission house of Charles R. Lloyd & Co., has been placed under attachment by the Nevada bank to recover $80,131 money advanced on the firm's note.

THE GALLOWS.

Jan Waselewsky, the Man who Killed his Divorced Wife, Hanged at San Jose—History of the Murder.

SAN JOSE, Oct 24.—Father Picardo remained with the murderer Waselewsky all morning. The latter kissed the bible and crucifix and indicated, by pantomime, that he would be brave. He partook of a light meal a few minutes before 11, the hour fixed for the start to the gallows. Waselewsky seemed inclined to walk, but was physically incapable. He moved his legs, but his weight had to be supported by attendants. He struggled on the scaffold and had to be steadied. At 11:08 the drop fell, and his neck was broken. Not a tremor was observed. At the close of the eleventh minute he was dead, and at the 16th minute was cut down. His face was much discolored. An autopsy was held this afternoon. The trap was held in place by hair off the murdered woman's head.

Jan Waselewsky came to San Jose ten years ago. He was a native of Russian Poland, about 30 years of age, and a butcher by trade. In 1877 he was convicted of cattle stealing and sentenced to three years in San Quentin. Before he was taken to prison he warned his wife that if she obtained divorce from him he would kill her as soon as he got out. In spite of these threats she obtained a divorce and married Louis Flores, and moved to Los Gatos. On April 3, 1883, Waselewsky was discharged from San Quentin, and on the evening of June 4th, in Guadaloupe, his former wife, was returning home from the store in the village she was seized and stabbed in thirteen different parts of the body and almost instantly died, but not until she had declared that Waselewsky had killed her. No trace of him could be found until March 24, 1884, when Officer Edson received a letter from the deputy sheriff of Silver City, New Mexico, saying that he could deliver Waselewsky, and would produce him if assured of the reward of $500 which had been offered. A guarantee was furnished, and by the return mail the officer received proof that his man was in prison in El Paso, Texas. He was safely brought to San Jose. After a trial lasting four and a half days he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. During his six ... uttered but one of two ... then he was caught off h... before his trial commen... After hearing the verdict ... fasted for ten days ... months of his incarceration ... days he fasted was fifty.

UTAH

THE CLAWSON POLYGAMY CASE

SALT LAKE, Oct. 24.—In ... any case to-day the jury was ... Spencer, the presumed sec... but refused to be sworn or ... lectured by the court, but persisted in her refusal. She was ordered to the penitentiary till morning, when she will be called on again. The testimony is similar to that in the former trial.

IN WALL STREET.

A Day of Fluctuation Ends in a General Advance—Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Governments, strong. Railways, generally firm. Stocks, during early hours, were strong, and advanced ⅛ to 3 per cent., Omaha preferred, the Vanderbilts, the grangers and Union Pacific being the most prominent. Trunk line shares were taken free by for long account. It was stated that negotiations were progressing looking to a settlement of the West Shore and New York Central war. The announcement that $1,000,000 in gold would be shipped to America by the steamer Oregon stimulated buying. In the afternoon a raid on Jersey Central depressed the general list ¾ to 1½. The market closed generally weak compared with last night, closing prices are ⅛ to 2 higher.

There was only moderate business in mining shares during the day. Sales included Albion at 12, Belle Isle 3 00, Consolidated ... 10, Con Pacific 80, Dunkin 22, Iron Silver 1 00, Sutro Tunnel 14@15, Navajo 4@5 10, Belle Isle 58, Green Mountain 1 25, Robinson 25@27@26, Eureka 2 75 (seller 10) and 3 (buyer 10), and Horn Silver 6@4 90.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

Money was easy at 1@1½. Prime paper, 5@6. Exchange, bills, weak at $4 80½ demand, $4 83.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,798,000.

Bonds—3s, 100⅛, 4½s, 112¾, 4s, 120⅞. Pacific 6s, 1..

Stocks—American 92, Canada Pacific 44⅞, Canada Southern 30, Central Pacific 38⅜, Burlington 18, Lackawanna 103⅛, Denver & Rio Grande 9⅛, Erie 13⅜, Hannibal & St. Joe 35¾, Kansas & Texas 16⅛, Lake Shore 65⅞, Louisville & Nashville 26¾, Michigan Central 53⅝, Northern Pacific 18, preferred do 42⅜, Northwestern 85⅝, New York Central 87⅛, Oregon Navigation 69, Transcontinental 12¼, Improvement 17, Pacific Mail 53, Panama 93, Rock Island 10..., St. Paul 73¾, Texas Pacific 1..., Union Pacific 53⅛, United States 50, Fargo 100, Western Union 57⅞.

Petroleum was firm at 77.

THE FLOW OF GOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Special.—The *Herald* says: How much gold shall we be able to draw from Europe this fall is a question anxiously discussed in commercial circles and among stock jobbers of Wall street. Since August 7 there has arrived from Europe, in gold coin and bars, 3,765,000. There is also afloat $750,000, to arrive within ten days. The result of the weekly meeting of the bank of England governors at London yesterday is awaited with some apprehension. It was thought they might seek to check the export of gold from the other side, by advancing the discount rate. A careful canvass of drawers of foreign bills in this city yesterday showed that they do not expect the present influx to assume very large proportions. The most sanguine ventured the belief that we would get back what we sent away last spring, but others said that was not possible.

THE EAST.

Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines Losing Money.

WHITTIER'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED

Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the United States—Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Special.—The *Commercial* this evening says: There is much gloom among agents and others interested in ocean steamship lines over the present and prospective condition of their business. So large has been the losses this season that there are floating rumors as to impending failures. These are generally denied, although one agent said the Liverpool and Scotch banks were without doubt carrying a good many steamer men, and had long lines of mortgages on some of which they would probably have to foreclose. Another interested man said: "Never has there been such a year in the North Atlantic. It has been worse than the experience of railroads. The cabin passenger business has been very slack, and at present is confined to commercial people. Hard times and cholera have scared off most of the travel which went at this season to Italy or the south of France for the winter. As for emigrant business, that has been a disaster itself. Fancy $13, reduced to perhaps $5, by commissioners for carrying a man across the Atlantic and feeding him on the way. Of course each passenger represents a loss of about $10, yet business has been largely done at these rates, especially for Scandinavian immigrants. We hope to advance these immigrant rates shortly to a point at which a price we can live. Freights are just as bad as are passengers. In my judgment the only salvation for steamship companies lies in consolidation or a pool. We cut one another's throat in the emigrant business and 'tramps' steal us all they can in underselling freight rates. I see no recourse except in joint action."

JUDGE LAWRENCE SPEAKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, said to a reporter to-day, concerning charges of fraud recently made against his office by ex-clerk Baker: "This is the first complaint I ever heard that I allowed an illegal claim. The protests have always been that I disallowed legal claims. I am in no way disturbed by these charges. Barker cites a number of instances of alleged illegal claims, which were passed by me. I can't remember the particulars in the cases, but I am satisfied that when the matter is looked up carefully, as it will be, there will not be found a single case that had an atom of fraud connected with it that was allowed."

NEW YORK PRONOUNCED STINGY

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Special.—Chauncey Drummond, commissioner of the New Orleans exposition here, says: "The indifference shown by manufacturers and leading men of New York toward the exposition is simply amazing. Other states have either appropriated or subscribed large sums toward our fund, but New York has not given one dollar. New Jersey appropriated $1000, Iowa $8000, and other states from $10,-000 to $25,000. France, Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy and Russia have also helped us nobly. New York has done nothing."

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT LOSING MONEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, exclusive of money order revenue, were $42,518,635 and expenditures $46,411,772, leaving a deficiency of $3,893,137, which is attributed to the reduced postal rates. The department last year had a surplus of $2,653,184. This year's deficiency, however, will be reduced about $450,000 by money order revenue. The result confirms the estimate made by President Arthur in his message to the last congress.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Special.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: An increase of 1,300,000 bushels in the amount of wheat on passage was a genuine surprise yesterday, in view of small shipments from the Atlantic seaboard. It signifies that other grain shipping countries are disposed to meet foreign buyers, while the movement of exporters in this market are much hampered by the scarcity and consequent high cost of ocean tonnage.

THE CELEBRATED TELEPHONE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The examiners-in-chief in the patent office, in the celebrated telephone interference patent case, have sustained ...

... of the season, was general throughout this section. The damage to crops, if any, will be very slight. The only way possibly that cotton in bottom lands can be affected is by cutting the short top growth, but the lateness of the season debars any serious injury to the majority of planters.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—In response to a call issued October 20, by Thomas C. Platt, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' National league, about 120 gentlemen to-day held a private meeting. John Roach and others made addresses, favoring the protective tariff. Five thousand dollars was subscribed toward disseminating the views expressed.

A CANVASS OF NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Special.—The *Press* special, making a canvass of New York state, says: In the central and northwestern counties Blaine's prospects are generally better than Garfield's majorities. The Twenty-third district is somewhat debatable. There is no danger from the independents.

WILL RESUME WORK

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Manufacturers of print cloths have decided to start up their mills again Monday. The probability now is that forty mills which are shut down will start up again at that date, and run every other week until there is a change for the better in the print cloth market.

A GUARANTEE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The government of the United States of Colombia has informed the Panama Railroad Company that it will not allow that company's line of railroad to be cut, changed or damaged for the benefit of De Lesseps' canal.

THE PLUMBERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Last night the plumbers' union passed a resolution that on and after October 1 one hour for dinner should be demanded and that work should cease during the winter months when darkness sets in.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—North Pacific coast, local rains and partly cloudy weather; middle and South Pacific coast, fair weather.

WHITTIER'S BIRTHDAY.

Letters from the Famous Poet of America and the Great Commoner of England.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—At the yearly meeting of the Friends to-day Whittier's anniversary was celebrated by the presentation of a portrait of the poet by Charles F. Coffin of Lynn, Massachusetts. The portrait is life-size. Many of the most noted literary people were present, and others sent letters. Gladstone and John G. Whittier himself sent letters of greeting and explanation. Whittier's letter is as follows:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, Mass.,
October 25, 1884.

Augustine Jones, Principal of the Friends' School, Providence, R. I.—*My Dear Friend*: I have received the kind invitation to be with you on the 24th instant, but it is hardly possible that I can avail myself of it, otherwise than by proxy. My double, or "counterfeit presentment," will, of course, be there, and, as the party most interested, may fitly supply my place. The position assigned it, between the busts of

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the great English friend and statesman, and the noble woman who, like the Master, visited "spirits in prison," seems so far beyond the desert of its original that if the portrait had the miraculous power of locomotion attributed to mediæval pictures it would feel constrained to walk out from its frame and seek an humbler place. I have reached an age when flattery fails to deceive and notoriety is a burden, and the faint shadow of a literary reputation fails to hide the solemnities of life. But a genuine token of love and good will has no limitation of time, and is never out of place. I scarcely need, therefore, say I highly appreciate the generous compliment paid by a much valued friend, in placing my portrait in the old and honored institution in thy charge. I confess I heard the first intimation of his purpose with some surprise and misgiving as I looked back upon a life not indeed without honest endeavor, yet marked by many weaknesses and errors. If, however, this gift of my friend shall testify to our common interest in the Friends' school and faith in the principles and testimonies of its founders, and if it shall serve to remind those who see it that whatever may seem worthy of commendation in the life of its original is due not to himself, but to the divine providence which surrounded his youth and strengthened his manhood, I shall be more than satisfied. I need not say to thee my dear friend that though I am a Quaker by birthright and sincere reflection I am no sectarian in the strict sense of the term. My sympathies are with the Broad church of humanity. Nevertheless if one has to be "changed in effigy" he may have some choice as to the place of execution, and it is gratifying to me to know that the ceremony in which I must be a passive participant will be performed in a hall of learning of the society of Friends. I am very truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT

John Bright, the British statesman, in his letter writes: "The Virginia Slave Mother's Lament' has often brought tears to my eyes. It is short, but it is worth volumes on the great question which was settled twenty years ago by your great conflict, in which so much treasure and blood was expended to make freedom the heritage of your continent. Those few lines were enough to rouse a whole nation to expel from amongst you the odious crime and guilt of slavery. In the poem of 'Snow Bound' there are lines on the death of the poet's sister which have nothing superior to them in beauty and pathos in our language. I have read them often, with always increasing admiration. I have suffered from the loss of those dear and near to me, and I cannot help applying the lines to my own case and feeling as if they were written for me. The 'Eternal Goodness' is another poem which is worth a crowd of sermons which are spoken from the pulpits of our sects and churches, and which I do not wish to undervalue. It is a great gift to mankind when a poet is raised amongst us who devotes his great powers to the sublime purpose of spreading among men the principles of mercy and justice and freedom. This our friend Whittier has done in a degree unsurpassed by any other poet who has spoken to the world in our noble tongue. I feel a great honor that my bust should stand in your hall near the portrait of [illegible]."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Revision of the Pension Laws Urged by the National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The national convention of soldiers and sailors assembled in this afternoon, in response to a call issued by General A. W. Haskell and General Merrill. Delegates were present representing about 1100 organizations. The object of the convention is to take action looking to securing pensions for all soldiers and sailors of the late war. General J. R. Carnahan was elected chairman, and John O. Hardesty secretary. The roll of states was called, showing delegates present from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were largely represented. It was ordered that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions, without reading. The call for the convention was then read, and a committee on resolutions appointed. The committee was made to consist of one member from each state, with S. S. Burdett of the District of Columbia as chairman. The committee retired to prepare a report, and the intervening time was occupied in listening to reminiscences, recitations, etc.

When the committee returned, the following resolutions were read:

We, ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, in the war of the rebellion of 1861-65, now in mass convention assembled, do now present to our comrades and our representatives in congress our views and our desires on the question of pensions, believing that our comrades who are now suffering from disease or wounds are entitled to the kindest consideration at the hands of congress. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the following amendments to the present pension laws:

First—That every person who served in the military or the naval service of the United States, for a period of three months during the war of the rebellion and has honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled, and shall be dependent upon his labor for support, shall be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof.

Second—That all widows or minor children of soldiers and sailors, who as such are now receiving under the existing laws the sum of $8 per month, be entitled to and receive the sum of $12 per month, and all such widows or minor children who shall thereafter be found to be entitled to the rate of $8 per month, under the existing laws, shall be entitled and receive the rate of $10 in lieu of said rate of $8.

Third—That if any invalid pensioners have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow or minor children under 8 years of age, both of such pensioners, such widow and minor children shall be entitled, in the order of succession named, to the original pension, in their own name, without being required to prove that the death of such pensioner was due to his military or naval services to the United States.

Fourth—That pensions granted widows on account of minor children shall be continued without limit as to age wherever it shall appear that such minors are of unsound mind or are physically helpless, so as to render them incapable of earning subsistence.

Fifth—That in considering the claims of dependent parents the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown, it shall be necessary only to show that such dependent parent is without other present means of comfortable support than his or her own manual labor.

Sixth—That in all applications where it appears that applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into service, that fact shall be prima facie evidence of soundness at the time of his enlistment, but such presumption shall be subject to rebuttal by record or other competent evidence.

Believing that the foregoing embraces only just and equitable demands of the veterans of the late war, and as all legislation to this end must depend upon the active co-operation of the legislature and officials of the country, we earnestly urge upon soldiers and sailors of the war against the rebellion to give their support at the polls only to such party or candidates as are and ever have been in favor of such just legislation in the interest of the men who stood in defense of the country in the hour of need.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Burdett, chairman of the committee, instructed to bring the matter to the attention of congress. Adjourned.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Armstrong—A Concise Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The commissioner of railroads, William H. Armstrong, has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The report states that property and accounts of railroads coming within the jurisdiction of his office have been examined, several companies having freely accorded all proper facilities for the inspection of their properties and examination of their books. Statements are submitted in detail showing the indebtedness of subsidized railroads to the United States, earnings and expenses, financial condition, 5 and 25 percentum of the net earnings, and various other data pertaining to these roads.

The commissioner also submits a detailed statement of the sinking fund of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies showing the sums which have been covered into said funds by the treasury of the United States, and the amount and character of the investments made by the secretary of the treasury as custodian.

INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.

The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific railroads of the United States on June 30, 1884, is reported by the commissioner as follows: Total debt of the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, principal $33,5[illegible]; accrued interest, $[illegible]; total $[illegible]. Central Pacific, including Western Pacific, principal $27,85[illegible],680; accrued interest, $2[illegible]; total $[illegible]. Sioux City and Pacific, principal $1,628,320; accrued interest, $1,645,[illegible]; total $3,2[illegible]. Grand total, $127,823,0[illegible]. The total credit of these roads is $24,888,[illegible]. Balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity of the principal in 1895 and 1899, $102,934,795. The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, held by the treasurer of the United States, amounted to $6,084,009 on June 30, 1884, the Union Pacific having to its credit $3,435,[illegible], and the Central Pacific $2,648,52[illegible]. The amounts remaining in the United States treasury uninvested, June 30, 1884, were as follows: To credit of the Union Pacific, $992,486, to the credit of the Central Pacific, $1,089,159, total, $2,081,640.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The total debt of the Union Pacific is shown by the report to be $226,095,649; total assets, $24[illegible]; surplus, including land sales $18[illegible]; surplus, excluding land sales, $[illegible].

The total debt of the Central Pacific is $[illegible]; total assets, $177,987,0[illegible]; deficit, $[illegible]. The company estimates farming lands unsold at $25,250,000, and water front and lands in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento at $[illegible], in all $53,000,000, in addition to the above assets.

In conclusion, the commission again invite attention to the subject of funding the debts of the several bonded Pacific railroads, and urges congress to take speedy and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this vast indebtedness.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A Baltimore special says of the trial of Hazeltine for the murder of Mamie Thorpe, at a disreputable house in this city July 19, which began in the criminal court to-day: The court room was filled with a miscellaneous audience, including many of the demimonde and friends of the prisoner from New York, who are highly respectable. The principal witness, May White, refused to give her real name, though persistently pressed. She was asked if she knew Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kiernan and several other prominent citizens of New York. The prisoner's mother was in court to-day, seated near her counsel, but never looked once at her son. The latter is a pasty-faced looking man of 23 years. The defense is insanity. The state contended that Hazeltine was simply drunk. The trial will continue to-morrow. Witnesses have been summoned by the defense from all parts of New York to prove insanity.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—James L. Clayton, aged 18, this evening visited his friend, James S. Baker, aged 17, at the latter's home, near Seventeenth and Brown streets, this city. Baker's parents left them alone in the dining room, the father going to the store and the mother starting up stairs. She had been gone but a moment when three pistol shots startled her, and running back she found both boys on the floor, both weltering in blood and a bulldog revolver in Clayton's hand. Baker had two wounds in the head and was dead. Clayton had a bullet in the head and died very shortly after. The boys were fast friends.

KILLED HIS VICTIM.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 24.—William S. Sutherland, aged 20, was lodged in jail here to-day for killing Elmer Morris, 15 years old, twelve miles north of Rock Port, Atchison county, last night. Sutherland was in the employ of Mr. Morris, a farmer, and had seduced his daughter, to whom he was engaged to be married. The parents objected to the match, not knowing that their daughter had been ruined. Realizing that a denouement was near at hand Sutherland this evening took a dose of strychnine, and then shot his victim twice, both bullets taking effect in the head. The timely arrival of a physician saved Sutherland's life, and he was brought here for safe keeping.

SAFE ROBBERS SCARED FROM A GRAVE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Phelps family vault, one of the costliest structures of the kind in the state, was entered by grave robbers last night, and the coffin of Robert, son of the late Judge Phelps, cut open, but watchmen scared off the robbers, four in number. Over [illegible] now pending for $[illegible], the amount now claimed by a physician for embalming the body.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The *Times-Democrat's* Baton Rouge special says: Sheriff Bates, just returned from Clinton, reports that there is a rumor there of the murder of three persons—father, son and nephew—in St. Tammany parish, a few days ago, that a posse pursued, captured and hanged four negro murderers, and were on the track of others.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

[illegible], Ky., Oct. 24.—William Hall, aged [illegible], was shot and instantly killed by his son, [illegible] Hall, aged 18. They were engaged in a family quarrel at the time. Hall was a prominent business man. The son gave himself up, and is now under arrest.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 21,500; 10c lower; rough packing, $4 15@4 90; packing and shipping, $4 90@5 45; light, $4 40@[illegible].

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; dull and weaker; good to choice, $5 60@6 [illegible]; common to fair, $4 20@5 60; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 [illegible]; range, higher. Sales: 141 Colorado, 1093 lbs., $[illegible]; 2[illegible] Texans, 868 lbs., $4 20; 90 Wyoming, 1255 lbs., $4 70; 152 Wyoming, 1180 lbs., $5 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500; weak and 10@20c lower; good to prime, $3 75@4 50; common to medium, $2[illegible]@3 25; Texans, $2@3 50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wheat is stronger: 74⅞ November, 76[illegible] December, 77¼ January. Corn is stronger: 44 October and November, 39⅝ the year. Oats are firmer, 25¾ October, 26⅜ November, 25⅞ the year. Rye was quiet at 52. Barley was a shade firmer at 60.

Pork was firmer, $15 50 October, $11 70 the year. Lard was firmer: $7 17½ October, $7 02½ November. Bulk meats were in fair demand: shoulders, $6 25; short ribs, $8 25; short clear, $8 50.

Whisky, $1 13.

FROM THE "POST."

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The *Post's* financial article says: "It is believed the Pennsylvania railroad will soon adopt the heroic remedy of cutting westward passenger rates to a price that will insure such large loss that any road financially weak will be obliged to succumb. An encouraging feature of the general situation is that the rates of sterling exchange have been reduced to gold importing points. There is a probability that large amounts will come within a few weeks."

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Wool is quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Wool is quiet, easy and unchanged.

FAILURES

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—H. D. Cook & Co. have to-day made an assignment to Horace T. Cummings of the law firm of Cummings & Co. Mr. Cook says his action is taken in order to protect the interests of all concerned until the firm can arrange for resumption or payment.

FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Failures throughout the country during the last seven days in the United States were 235; Canada, 23. The increase is divided between western, southern and Pacific states and New York City.

SUSPENDED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Shopelhwirth Bros. & Co., wholesale jewelers and diamond merchants, have failed for $70,000. Eastern manufacturers are involved $40,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A MINE ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A special to the *Press* from the Shamokin mine says the fire in the Bear Valley shaft is beyond control, and the mine is filled with black damp. Preparations for flooding are completed.

A New Rock Cutter.

Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia has added materially to its reputation for mechanical ingenuity by an invention of what is styled a "patent quarrier and stone shaper," a sample of which received an award at the recent state fair in this city. The machine is for the purpose of cutting rocks and shaping them as they lie in their natural beds, and its remarkable utility has been satisfactorily demonstrated. Briefly described, it consists of what looks like a coarse circular saw driven by steam, which cuts upward and backward through all kinds of stone with ease and rapidity. The teeth of the saw can be removed and replaced at pleasure and the entire machine occupies but a very small space. That it is a labor and money saving invention will be readily understood when it is stated that it avoids the waste caused by the process of blasting and requires only one-fourth of the force usually employed in quarrying. The cutter can be set at any required angle, and if the stone is to be finished, [illegible] are attached to each side of the saw, slightly wider than the cutter, [illegible] the saw-tooth marks. It is claimed that slate can be quarried by this machine and prepared for market at from one-third to one-fifth the present cost, besides saving a vast amount of material which is wasted by the blasting process.

If, as is claimed, the inventor has discovered a means of applying power to the outer edge of his saw instead of from the center, he has accomplished what inventors and mechanics have for years been striving after.

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE.

Interesting Discussion of the Question whether It Shall be Opened.

Historical Account of the Examination of Old Tombs—What Might Be Settled by Opening the Great Poet's Grave.

Eight years ago the present writer suggested the advisability of opening Shakespeare's grave and reverently examining his remains. Immediately after the publication of the article a storm of abuse arose, during which the real merits of the proposal were lost sight of, and each critic vied with his brother in heaping opprobrious epithets on the head of him who dared to suggest that which appeared to them to be a desecration of the poet's tomb.

"What do you expect to find in the dust in the grave of one who has been buried over two hundred and fifty years?" was jeeringly asked by some of the critics.

But some of the seed that was then sown fell on good ground, and the idea has taken root in the minds of many. What may be the ultimate result it is difficult to say, but it is to be hoped that the advancement of scientific accuracy may yet conquer mere sentiment.

Lately Dr. C. M. Ingleby, vice president of the Royal Society of Literature, honorary member of the German Shakespeare Society and life trustee of Shakespeare's birthplace, museum, and new place, at Stratford-upon-Avon, has written an excellent little volume, in which the proposal to open Shakespeare's grave is ably considered and a favorable conclusion arrived at.

It is the purpose of the present paper to discuss the question in all the aspects which have yet been presented, and to answer those persons who object to such an examination.

And first, as to the probability of finding anything but dust in the grave, much can be said. Shakespeare was buried underneath the chancel of the church of Holy Trinity, at Stratford upon Avon, alongside of the graves of his wife, his daughter Susanna Hall, John Hall, her husband and Thomas Nashe, the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna Hall. These graves lie side by side, and stretch across the chancel of the church, immediately in front of the rail separating the altar from the remainder of the chancel.

The situation of these graves shows that Shakespeare and his family were persons of importance in the town of Stratford-upon Avon and make it very probable that the poet was buried in an hermetically-sealed leaden coffin. They were commonly used in those days for those whose relatives could afford them. If this conjecture be true, the remains will certainly be found in a much better state of preservation than if a wooden coffin alone was employed, although, even in the latter case, we must not despair of finding much that would be of the utmost value in determining his personal appearance.

Not many years ago some graves of those who were buried about the same time as Shakespeare were opened at Church Lawford, in England, and the faces, figures and even the very dresses of their occupants were quite perfect, but half an hour after the admission of air they became heaps of dust. A long enough period elapsed, however, to have enabled a photographer to have made successful pictures of them had any such preparations been thought of.

Very often the features and clothing of the dead are preserved for hundreds of years after burial, and on opening their graves, wonderful sights have been seen. In a few minutes the remains often crumble away, and nothing but dust is left, but for a short time (long enough to take a photograph) the illusion is startling.

Think of a photograph of Shakespeare, as his but it as he lived! Would not such a relic be of inestimable value to the world, and what would not be given for such a treasure?

EXAMINATIONS OF OLD TOMBS.

History furnishes us with many cases where the tombs of kings and queens have been opened, and their bodies, after the lapse of hundreds of years, appeared quite perfect.

In 1542 the bishop of Bayeux obtained permission to examine the tomb of William the Conqueror. It will be remembered that he died in 1087, so that he had then lain in the grave four hundred and fifty five years. When the stone covering the tomb was removed the body appeared entire, and in such a good state of preservation that the bishop had a painting made of the great king, as he lay there, by an artist of Caen. This he had hung up in the abbey, opposite to the tomb. The grave was then closed, and remained untouched until 1562, when it was again opened, this time by irreverent hands. The Calvinists, under the command of Chastillon, had taken Caen, and opened the tomb under the idea that something of value would be found therein. The flesh had now disappeared from the bones, and nothing remained except the skeleton, wrapped in its clothes. These were thrown about the church and other indignities offered the bones.

Mary, a daughter of King Edward IV., a girl of fifteen, died in 1482, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. In 1817, three hundred and thirty five years after her burial, her tomb was opened. A curl of her hair protruded from the coffin, and, on opening, the latter the girl's eyes, which were seen to be of a bright blue, were found to be open, and the face and figure quite perfect. On being exposed to the air the whole soon became dust, but the hair remained, and some of it was preserved by those who were present.

In 1789 the vault where her father was buried was also examined. He had likewise been buried in the chapel of St. George, at Windsor. A leaden coffin surrounded the inner one of wood, and in the latter the skeleton of King Edward IV. was entire and perfect. The clothes in which he had been buried were probably removed by some one who had previously opened the tomb, for no trace of them was found. The hair was perfect and entire. And it was perhaps owing to this previous opening of the tomb, and the consequent admission of air, that the remains were not found in a still more perfect state. As King Edward IV died in 1483, it consequently follows that an interval of three hundred and six years elapsed between the year of his burial and 1789, when the skeleton was found entire.

In 1813, during the search that was made in the vaults of St. George's chapel by order of King George IV, for the body of King Charles I., Sir Henry Halford examined the remains of King Henry VIII., and commented on the very large frame of that much-married sovereign and yet this was two hundred and sixty years after the king's death, which occurred in 1547.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable instances of finding the body of one who has long lain in the grave in a good state of preservation, is that of Katherine Parr, the sixth queen of King Henry VIII. She died in 1548, and was originally buried on the north side of the altar of the chapel of Sudeley. In 1782, two hundred and thirty-four years after her entombment, the grave was opened. The leaden coffin having been cut open, the body was found carefully wrapped in a waxed cloth. This was removed, and it was discovered that the face was almost as it must have been when she was buried. The eyes of the dead queen were perfect. The inscription on the coffin showed that there could be no doubt as to the identity of the body. The earth was replaced in the grave, without the waxed cloth being placed over the face, and the leaden coffin was left open. Later in the summer of the same year a Mr. John Lucas again examined the body. He took off all the waxed cloth and found the entire body in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding the great time it had lain in the ground. The flesh of the arm was white and moist. Again the coffin was opened in 1784, and the body was this time taken out and rudely treated. Now the air had begun to do its work and decay commenced. The body was again interred, but in October, 1786, a scientific examination of the remains was made by the Rev. Tredway Nash, F. A. S., who made a report of the result of his inquiries, which was published in volume ix. of "Archæologia," for 1787, being the transactions of the society of Antiquaries. Mr. Nash gives a fac simile of the inscription on the leaden coffin, setting out the name of the deceased, her rank as queen to King Henry VIII., and her subsequent marriage to Thomas, Lord Sudely, and the date of her death. Mr. Nash further states that he then found the face decayed and the teeth fallen. The body was perfect, the hands and nails of a brownish color. The covering in which the body had been wrapped, and which conduced to its former perfect preservation, until it was destroyed, consisted of linen, dipped in wax, tar and gums, and the external lead-covering followed the shape of the figure.

When King Charles I. was buried the coffin contained no inscription to designate its royal occupant, until one of his admirers supplied this want by wrapping around it a band of sheet lead, out of which had been cut spaces with a penknife, so that these formed large letters, which read "CHARLES REX, 1649." Later, the very place where his coffin was deposited had been forgotten until in 1813, on the occasion of the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick. King George IV., attended by Sir Henry Halford and a number of noblemen, found it in a vault near the bodies of King Henry VIII. and his queen, Jane Seymour. Sir Henry has published an account of the opening of King Charles's coffin.

He states that on April 1, 1813, the leaden coffin containing the remains was opened. Inside was found a wooden one, and on opening this the body was disclosed, wrapped in waxed cloths, covered with grease and resin. When these cloths were removed from the face, an impression of the dead king's features was plainly visible in them, and had plaster-of-paris been poured into this mold, a cast of the face of the [illegible] could easily have been made. Sir Henry continues: "The complexion of the skin was dark and discolored. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance, the cartilage of the nose was gone, but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately; and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained, and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cerecloth, was found entire."

The head was loose, and was held up to view, as it had originally been, after having been severed from the unfortunate king's body. After a sketch had been made, and the identity of the body established beyond dispute, the head was returned to the coffin, the latter soldered up again and replaced in the vault. At this time the skeleton of King Henry VIII., showing the beard on the chin, was also seen.

These instances of the opening of the graves of celebrated historical personages could easily be added to, but enough have been given above to show that bodies often remain far longer than Shakespeare's has done, and yet show a remarkable state of preservation.

Now let us see if public sentiment has prevented the examination of the graves of those who were great in the walks of literature and art.

Schiller died May 9, 1805, at Weimar. Two days after his death the funeral took place, and his body was deposited in a vault which contained many coffins. In 1826 the vault was visited, Schiller's remains were removed, and, finally in 1827, they were laid in a sarcophagus which had been built by direction of Goethe. Before they were finally entombed in his sarcophagus the bones and skull were carefully examined.

Raphael died April 6, 1520. In 1833 there was much dispute as to whether a skull which had been preserved in the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, and claimed to be that of the great artist, was really his. On September 14 of the same year, the real remains of Raphael were found in a vault behind the high altar of the church of the Rotunda, and proven beyond a doubt to be his. A cast was made of the skull and one from the right hand, and, on October 18, 1833, the remains were reinterred in their former resting place in a marble sarcophagus presented by Pope Gregory XVI.

Milton died November 8, 1674, and was buried four days afterward in St. Giles' church, Cripplegate, London. His tomb was near the chancel. On August 4, 1790, a coffin was removed, and the supposed remains of the poet examined. It was discovered, however, that the bones which the coffin contained were those of a woman. Milton's remains are thought to still rest where they were originally deposited, but no feeling against their removal, and only the plundering of those who had the matter in charge prevented their examination.

Burns died July 21, 1796, and in March, 1834, when his tomb was opened to receive his wife's body, the poet's coffin was opened, and a cast of his head was made. Mr. Archibald Hacklin, a surgeon who was present, tells us that the cast was successfully made, as the bones of the skull were perfect, except "a little erosion of their external table," and were firmly held together by their sutures. The skull was then enclosed in a leaden case and buried where it was originally found.

Ben Jonson died August 6, 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His grave is directly under a square marble slab inscribed "O Rare Ben Jonson," and the tradition is that the poet was buried in a standing position. Frank Buckland, the well known writer on natural history, took occasion to examine his tomb, when Sir Robert Wilson's grave was being made near, in its immediate vicinity. He tells us he worked out a coffin very much decayed, which from the appearance of the remains must have been originally placed in an upright position. The skull was found, which Buckland supposed was Ben Jonson's, and was removed by him. After examining it carefully he returned it to its original position. In 1849, when John Hunter's body was brought to the abbey, the same place was again exposed. Again Mr. Buckland secured what he supposed was the poet's skull, and after making a further examination of it, returned it to its resting place. Shortly after this a communication appeared in the London *Times* to the effect that "the skull of Ben Jonson was in the possession of a blind gentleman of Stratford-upon-Avon." Hereupon Mr. Buckland made further inquiries and tells us that "he has convinced himself that the skull which he had taken such care of on two occasions was not Ben Jonson's at all, and that a Mr. Ryde had anticipated him both times in removing and replacing the genuine article, and that the Warwickshire claimant was a third skull which Mr. Ryde observed had been purloined from the grave on the second opening." Mr. Buckland was satisfied that Mr. Ryde's skull was the genuine one, because he (Mr. Ryde) described his skull as having red hair. No authority exists for supposing that Ben had this colored hair, but the poet himself says that his hair was black, and a portrait of him so represents him. Jonson was [illegible] when he died, and had his hair been originally either red or black, as Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham observes (in his edition of Gifford's Ben Jonson), it would not then have been other color than gray.

Sir Francis Bacon, one of the greatest and yet also the least of men (for his life shows a wonderful fall from high position), he whom a class of seekers after notoriety, in the shape of a new sensation, would claim as the author of the immortal Shakespeare's works, died in 1626. He was buried in St. Michael's church, St. Albans. On the occasion of the burial of the last Lord Verulam, a search was made for the remains of Sir Francis, during which a part of the wall of the vault was pulled down, and the ground under his monument was explored, but they could not be found.

WHAT GOOD WOULD IT BE?

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that on opening Shakespeare's grave we should find nothing but his skull and a few bones. Of what good would they be to us? This question has been well answered by Dr. Ingleby in the work above cited. He says that "beyond question, the skull of Shakespeare, might we discover it in anything like its condition at the time of its interment, would be of still greater interest and value than Schiller's or Raphael's. It would no less settle two disputed points in the Stratford bust, it would test the Droeshout print, and every one of the half-dozen portraits in oil which pass as presentments of Shakespeare's face at different periods of his life. Moreover, it would pronounce decisively on the pretensions of the Kesselstadt Death Mask, and we should know whether that was from the 'flying mold' after which Gerard Johnson worked when he sculptured the bust. Negative evidence the skull would assuredly furnish, but there is reason for believing that it would afford positive evidence in favor of the bust, one or the other of the portraits, or even of the Death Mask, and why, I ask, should not an attempt be made to recover Shakespeare's skull?"

After reading the above passage from Dr. Ingleby's book, Dr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps wrote to the mayor and corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, protesting against any opening of the poet's grave. He said that even if a skull were found in the grave its evidence would not weigh against that of the bust, for he says if its formation did not correspond with that of the effigy "the inference would naturally be that it was not Shakespeare's." Whose skull would it be if not the poet's? Does Dr. Halliwell-Phillipps think that any one has already opened the grave, taken away the real skull, and substituted another? There is no record of any one else having been buried in the same grave as Shakespeare. The graves of his wife and family are side by side, near his, as has already been stated, and there was no one else at all likely to have been interred with him in the same grave.

Indeed it has been suggested that the fear that the poet's grave might have been already opened, and the skull stolen, was the real reason of the determined opposition by the corporation of Stratford that has lately been shown to the project of examining the tomb. Two reasons only would seem to account for this opposition: one, that the remains, or a portion of them, have been abstracted, and the corporation feared that the public would not pay their sixpences as freely for admission to the church to see the grave if they knew that Shakespeare's remains really did not lie under the stone covering his tomb; and the other reason being that some one connected with the present corporation knows more about the truth of the story of the removal of the remains than it would be desirable to have proved by a public examination. The latter reason does not seem probable, but the former would perhaps have weight.

Within the last few months a Mr. James Hare, of Birmingham, wrote to a local paper of that town, giving a remarkable account of a visit to Shakespeare's grave. Mr. Hare said that either in 1826 or 1827 he went to Stratford-upon-Avon with a friend, and on visiting the poet's tomb they found the vault adjoining it was open, as he thinks, for an addition to its contents, that he and his friend got into the adjoining vault, and stood upon a board. While there they looked through an opening in the wall that separated Shakespeare's tomb from the one they were standing in, and that he could see nothing in it but "a slight elevation of mouldering dust on its level floor, and the [illegible] of the quantity surprised me. No trace or appearance of a coffin or undecomposed bones, and certainly no such elevation as a skull, for instance, would occasion, and the impression produced on the present state was that the remains were enclosed in an ordinary wooden coffin, and simply laid on the floor of the vault [illegible]. If a leaden casket had been used it would have been present in some form or other, or had an amount of earth been brought in to bury it beneath the surface, the impression would have been the natural consequence of the decay [illegible] could not then be accounted for."

No doubt Mr. Hare gives a truthful account of what he saw or thought he saw, but the question is could he certainly expect to see anything under the circumstances? He was standing in a vault, looking through an opening into an adjoining one that was of course very dimly lighted by the crevice—if indeed it was not all dark, as it probably was. In such darkness, with his eyes not accustomed to the gloom, what could he see? If the coffin had been a leaden coffin in which the poet was buried, it would, in all probability have enclosed a wooden one in which the body rested. This would be removed; the leaden one very large and it would probably have occupied the whole of the floor of the vault, which was only made for one coffin, and could easily have been mistaken by Mr. Hare for the bottom of the vault. The "slight elevation of mouldering dust" that he speaks of was probably some of the cement or mortar that had fallen from the sides of the vault.

Another thing must be here noted, and that is, that there was a regularly built vault in which the poet was buried, and not an ordinary grave dug in the earth. Such a vault, with stone or brick sides, would be much more conducive to the preservation of a body than the mere earth. But the leaden coffin, in which the poet was in all probability buried, would render the remains [illegible], and "water is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body," as the grave-digger in "Hamlet" well remarks.

Much has been written, by those of a sentimental turn of mind, over the doggerel lines cut on the stone which covers the poet's grave, and they have even been called "the touching epitaph, written by the poet himself imploring that his remains should be allowed to rest in peace."

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB.

There is not the slightest evidence to warrant the belief that they were written by Shakespeare, and the evidence of the lines themselves is presumptive proof against such a belief.

No one who has carefully read and studied the poet's works can really believe that he wrote such lame and halting verses as these:

Good friend for Jesus sake forbeare
To digg the dust enclosed heare;
Bleste be ye man yt spares thes stones,
And curst be he yt moves my bones.

They were probably placed over the grave by some member of his family, to prevent the removal of his body to the old charnal house which formerly adjoined the chancel of the church. Shakespeare may have seen [illegible] with the heaps of bones that filled it, and conceived the idea, which he afterward expressed to his family, that he would not have wished his remains to be placed where there was such confusion and neglect. This charnel house was taken down in 1800.

Had we a likeness of the poet, executed by a competent artist, and of undoubted authenticity, there would perhaps be no occasion to disturb Shakespeare's remains. But here we are. Its only two "counterfeit presentments" of the poet have a well proven pedigree—the bust in the chancel of the Church of Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon, and the print published in the first folio edition of the plays. The former was the work of one whose occupation it was to sculpture the rude effigies of the dead which were placed on their monuments—for of such a duty were Gerard Johnson and his sons, and nothing more. No one has ever pretended to claim for him any artistic merit. The figure is cut out of a block of soft stone, and though some have seen fit to praise it, no one can look upon its manifest defects without wishing to know if he who wrote for all time had really inhabited such a body as this.

As for the print by Martin Droeshout published in the first folio, it is even worse than the bust. It has no claim to rank as a work of art, it is not known from what it was copied, and many think it unlike any human being.

Now comes the trouble. Both of these representations of Shakespeare are well authenticated, and they are the only ones that are not [illegible]; are they like one another? No, they are not. Many have thought they saw a certain resemblance between them, but the wish to do so was the father of the thought. They are very different. Which is the correct one, or is either a true likeness? The bust was probably erected by his family, and may reasonably be supposed to have some resemblance to him, while the engraving is certified to be a correct likeness of his friend Ben Jonson.

All the other portraits, and there are more than a dozen, are doubtful, to say the least. The famous Chandos portrait, which is the commonly accepted likeness of the poet, has a very doubtful pedigree. The Death Mask represents a noble face, and one which all would wish that Shakespeare really did look like, but its pedigree is very defective, and only a certain resemblance can be traced in it to the authenticated portraits.

Shakespeare's skull would set all these doubts at rest, even if we found nothing more in the grave. But if, by good fortune, a photograph of the poet's face could be made, would not the end justify the means taken to secure it? That such a hope is not a wild impossibility is known to science, and the instances given above of the opening of the graves of many poets and others, would seem to lead to but one conclusion, that the world will not rest satisfied until the experiment has been tried, and the tomb at Stratford-upon-Avon made to give up its mystery. Let it be done reverently, but let it be done soon. Every year that rolls by of course helps to defeat the end that is to be attained. But that it will finally be done is surely but a question of time. —J. Parker Norris in *Manhattan Magazine*.

NEW JERSEY.

Good Reason to Expect a Republican Victory in the State.

NEWARK, Oct. 21.—New Jersey republicans are doing some earnest work in the campaign, and really, with a proper attention to duties, have a fair show of carrying the state. From Jersey City to Cape May the state is alive and good work is being done. Every town and hamlet has its organization well in hand and equipped for good service. There is scarcely a club that does not number among its members some hitherto democrats, who are even more earnest in their work than life-long republicans. New Jersey is vitally interested in the question of protective tariff. Her prosperity depends upon a continuance of the policy by which the thousand and one great industries of the state have grown to their present magnitude. Not only mill-hands, but farmers, see the importance of a continuance of the present laws, which will enable our people to develop as they have developed in the past. The tariff in New Jersey is no question of sentiment or a topic of theory. It is a plain, common sense question of business with the people. The industries of the states of Pennsylvania and New York, on either side, have contributed to her wealth, made a market for her garden product and almost entirely relieved the inhabitants from state taxation. New Jersey appreciates her indebtedness to the supremacy of Republican principles and will so testify by her vote next month. That she is not in favor of a free trade policy was strikingly proven here last year when her democratic assembly passed the resolutions disapproving of the Morrison measure in congress. They squirmed about it, but they did not dare to favor the Morrison tariff act, and stood by the republicans in their disapproval of the bill. All things taken into consideration, there is good reason for supposing that New Jersey may be carried by Blaine and protective tariff in November. To be sure there is an element in certain parts of the state which is hide-bound in ignorance and narrow-minded prejudice that there can be little hope for reformation. This element consists of a remnant of the old cabbage-raising stock who have learned nothing in forty years, who still believe in human slavery and wish that they had it back again, and who can never be taught what is for their interest except by some miracle which shall broaden their understanding. Outside of this element the people of New Jersey are progressive, and are intelligent enough to know that the best interests of the state, of her people, lie in a continuance of the wise and business-like policy which has been of such benefit to New Jersey in the past.

Jefferson Davis, in his flight after the collapse of the confederacy, abandoned his horse a few miles from Macon and took to the woods. On the horse was a silver mounted saddle, such as the heroes of fiction are wont to bestride. The saddle has been recovered after a lapse of nineteen years, and last week a Georgian sent it to Mr. Davis as a present and a memento.

A lame back is a torment. It is usually derived either from a strain or to rheumatism. Nine times out of ten it is kidney disease. Be wise in time, take HUNT'S (Kidney and Liver) REMEDY for your lame back and avoid the dangers of which it is the [illegible].

UNRAVELING SHAKESPEARE.

Alleged Great Literary Discovery by the Author of "Atlantis."

A Cipher Discovered by which All the Immortal Bard's Writing Can be Made to Reveal a Secret History of Those Times.

[illegible] Tribune.

A discovery has been made in this state which is certain to produce a world-wide sensation. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Hastings, Minn., author of "Atlantis" and "Ragnarok," found, four years ago, in the writings of Francis Bacon, a description twice repeated, of a cipher by which one writing could be infolded and hidden in another, [illegible]—the writing infolded and the writing holding it [illegible].

He also quotes from Bacon's "De Augmentis" (Book VI, chapter [illegible]) that he was in favor of removing certain secrets of knowledge "by a [illegible] obscurity of delivery" from the capacities of the vulgar" and to "reserve them to select auditors, or wits of such sharpness as can pierce the veil."

As Mr. Donnelly was a convert to the theory that Francis Bacon was the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and as he [illegible] not believe that the author of such works could forever renounce them, it occurred to him that this cipher rule was intended by Bacon as a hint that there was such a cipher in the plays, in which he asserted his authorship of them. Mr. Donnelly has worked for four years past with the greatest industry and perseverance, and has at last, within the last three months, found the rule and solved the problem.

Lately Mr. Donnelly was visited at his residence by Appleton Morgan, author of "The Shakespearean Myth," and himself a disbeliever in the Shakespearean authorship, though as he expressly stated, by no means committed to a Baconian authorship. Mr. Morgan looked at first rather skeptically at Mr. Donnelly's work, but ultimately expressed himself as satisfied that, if it was not a cipher—[illegible] the plays examined [illegible] method described by Bacon in the sixth book, chapter [illegible], of his "De Augmentis"—it is a marvelous sequence of [illegible] coincidences and one forbidden by any known [illegible] laws of chances.

The law of chances [illegible] makes it impossible that [illegible] coherent sentences could be worked out by a consistent rule if there was no cipher.

The words of the hidden story hold a fixed and regular relation to the [illegible] and acts of the plays to be discovered by counting, hence the results are not [illegible] guess work, but [illegible] demonstrable as a sum in arithmetic.

The play Mr. Donnelly has been principally working on is the first part of Henry IV. He was attracted to this play by the fact that within a few pages [illegible] scenes 2 and 4 [illegible] act 4, scene [illegible], the word "Francis" [illegible] Bacon [illegible] repeated [illegible] "St. Albans" [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the cipher story [illegible] how that the play contains a narrative of Bacon's own life [illegible] secret history of the reign of Elizabeth.

It seemed that Elizabeth, during the Essex trouble, became [illegible] known [illegible] use made of the play of Richard II, in which is represented the deposition and killing of the king, and she made one of the points of prosecution which cost Essex his head that he had hired the company of players to which Shakespeare belonged to represent it "more than forty times in open streets and in taverns and houses," in order to prepare the public for his own deposition and murder. The cipher story tells that she caused the arrest of Hayward, who wrote a prose narrative of the deposition of Richard II. and dedicated it to Essex, and [illegible] narrowly escaped a state prosecution. The cipher, as worked out by Mr. Donnelly, shows that at the same time Shakespeare was arrested as the author of the plays, he was threatened with the torture and disclosed to the officers of the crown the fact that Bacon was the real author of the plays. Bacon threw himself on the protection of his uncle Lord Burleigh, the great lord treasurer, who saved him from exposure and prosecution, but revealed the truth to Elizabeth, and this is the explanation of the fact that so long as Elizabeth lived she kept Bacon out of office and in poverty.

Such a discovery would be the most extraordinary in modern literature, it would settle the long vexed question of the authorship of the plays, and the disclosures that would then be revealed by the cipher narrative might even reconstruct the history of the reign of the greatest queen of England. Bacon alludes to her in the cipher as "the jade," "the wanton," "the old termagant," etc., and narrates, among other things, the well known scene where she struck Essex a box on the ear for turning his back upon her. Bacon doubtless wrote in cipher that which would have brought his head to the block if written in any other way.

Mr. Donnelly has kept his secret from all but a few personal friends, and it was not his intention to have revealed his discovery until he had worked out the whole story, and until his book containing it was ready for publication, but he has recently been nominated for congress in the Third district of Minnesota, and will be engaged in the canvass for some time to come, and this will necessarily delay his work. On the advice of his friends, therefore, he has consented to file a caveat, so far as to permit the announcement of the fact that such a cipher has unquestionably been found.

His book will probably not be ready for publication until next spring or summer, for the work of translating the cipher is a very slow and tedious one, every word has to be carefully counted, for the miscount of a single word would throw out the work of whole pages.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Cost and Condition of Living under Free Trade and Protection.

(Cor. Philadelphia Press.

I have read in the *Press* Mr. Porter's statements in regard to the difference of the rates of workmen's wages and the cost of living in England and this country and have seen them contradicted in other papers. I am the wife of an English carpenter and joiner. We came to this country three years ago, having kept house for fifteen years on the other side and three on this, my husband having made a living on both by his trade. I feel that my experience justifies Mr. Porter's assertions.

My husband is a good workman, but at no time when in England earned more than 21 shillings, or $5 per week. A small house, with poor accommodations, cost 5 shillings, or $1 25 per week, rates extra. Food for ourselves and three growing boys had to be the plainest kind. We bought a piece of beef or pork for our Sunday dinner, and this had to last over two or three days into the week. Mutton, veal or fowls were quite out of our reach, and a beefsteak was an impossible extravagance. Of butter we had but half a pound per week, potatoes and cabbage were the only vegetables we tasted from one year's end to another, and apples the only fruit.

When work was scarce, as it usually was in early winter, we were thankful to get the barest necessities of life. Our clothes were of the cheapest sort, it took the utmost care and economy to present even a decent appearance. The boys had no overcoats and my own best dress was a linsey, at 4½ pence a yard.

Having been brought up for a different position in life, I felt my surroundings keenly, not on account of physical deprivation, but for my boys, who had no future, the eldest being able to earn but two shillings, or 50 cents per week, as errand boy, with no prospect of rise, and all of them treated as the laboring class in England—with contempt and indifference—by their social superiors, until they had no self-respect. We were advised to come to America.

When we landed we had little money. My husband in two days, without any recommendation, found employment in which he has remained to this day. He earns $18 per week. My eldest boy, a lad of 17 years, gets $6 a week as clerk, and the second boy of 15, gets $4 a week as elevator boy.

We pay $20 per month for a cosy, six-roomed house, with capital bathroom, hot and cold water, good cook range, [illegible] large cellar—in short, every convenience. We live on the best of food. Fresh meat and vegetables, delicious fruits and butter are on the table not only one, but every day in the week. We have all necessary furniture and a neat parlor (by the way, I had no title in England I forgot to name it), from my savings. I have a first-rate sewing machine and an organ that is worth [illegible] suitably. A nice suit of gray mohair, [illegible] from $9 to $10, with neatly made [illegible] plenty of clean shirts and collars enables [illegible] work comfortably in summer. For winter [illegible] all have good overcoats and warm [illegible] clothing of a far more stylish and well-made character than anything we ever bought in England. He is respected for his honesty and capability and treated with consideration by his employer and by the people at whose house he works. Our boys are beginning to feel and act like men; they no longer see a life of drudgery and semi-slavery before them.

Instead of being snubbed and repressed they meet with kind treatment and encouragement from persons better off than themselves. My twelve-year-old son bids fair to become a good scholar, and has free access to a library belonging to the school which he attends. My youngest, a boy of 4 years, is the first of my children I have been able to dress and care for as a mother's heart dictates. In short, when I think what our lives were in England and what they are here, I say, God bless America.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

M. Grevy's Wealth, Dignity and Lack of Energy.

Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The voice as of one crying in the desert [illegible] Has Jules Grevy in reality abdicated in Jules Ferry's favor? People generally give no heed to such queries, for they have long since known that practically Jules Ferry is the alpha and omega of government in France. M. Grevy was somebody before he became president of the republic. Once in the presidential chair he turned out to be a nobody. This assertion may appear the rankest heterodoxy to some of my American readers, but it is like many other so-called political heresies, only too literally true. Jules Grevy was certainly at no epoch of his life a very important personage. His well-known amendment in 1848 for the abolition of the office of president of the republic was the first act of his which brought him somewhat prominently before the public. The proscription and persecution he suffered at the hands of Napoleon III. for his republican principles raised him very high subsequently in the estimation of the opponents of the empire. His consistent resistance to the man of December throughout the latter's regime won him the hearty approval and endorsement of the entire republican party.

Through a close attendance to his business as a lawyer and his emoluments as president of the chamber of deputies, Grevy amassed a large fortune which enabled him not only to purchase land property among the Jura mountains, but also house property to a considerable extent in the Boulevard Haussman in this city. The revenue of such estates, added to his salary as president of the republic, amounts [illegible] to the respectable figure of 1,200,000 francs, or $240,000. He has already given his daughter a large dowry, and his son-in-law, M. Wilson, will, it is said, eventually come in for the larger share of his property. M. Grevy's mode of life at Paris differs very much from that in Jura. Here he wears the orthodox broadcloth and the impeccable shirt front of the gentleman whose dress is always correct and even distinguished in manner, and is the very incarnation of officialism. He is reserved and dignified, while being at the same time courteous and affable. In conversing with him you are instinctively aware that he is inwardly conscious of the position he occupies and the responsibilities it imposes. Should a stranger attempt to sound him on the policy of the government, M. Grevy [illegible] his head significantly and say nothing. If at times he is tempted or compelled to say anything it is a mere roseate platitude [illegible] "The ministry [illegible] knew the wants of the country, and [illegible] the proper occasion [illegible] the republic will be upheld [illegible] as content as she is at present [illegible] well in Paris as in the provinces" and such [illegible] phrases which are thrown out [illegible] the morbid curiosity of newspaper [illegible] for "copy." The staid, sturdy [illegible] of the president while he is in Paris [illegible] instanced by the remarkable fact that [illegible] invariably put to shame the definition given [illegible] well known philosopher of man, who [illegible] "an animal [illegible]." M. Grevy was never known to have laughed either in the chamber of deputies, the Elysee palace, or in any spot of ground within the fortifications [illegible] on those rare occasions when his [illegible] mantle like face expands with a smile [illegible] as if in protest against [illegible]. In the wilds of the Jura mountains, M. Grevy is quite another man. He divests himself of his [illegible] shirt front, his broadcloth and his official [illegible] to don the blouse in the fields and the huntsman's jacket when the [illegible] the cavaliers to join in the chase. He [illegible] often seen conversing with the farmers and laborers around Mont-sous-Vaudry, cracks jokes with them, laughs heartily at their sallies [illegible] and is no more like the staid [illegible] Grevy of the Elysee than a circus clown [illegible] the occupant of the woolsack. [illegible] buoyant and elastic spirits, compressed [illegible] in Paris for nine or ten months in the year [illegible] find ready vent and explode, so to speak [illegible] he revisits old scenes and [illegible] glens and ravines of Jura.

THE AMERICAN TIGER.

How the Mexican Hunter goes for the [illegible].

Cincinnati Enquirer.

But his chief adversary, the giant [illegible] American jungles, is, indeed, not [illegible] scared at trifles. Every now and then the Mexican papers report the audacity of a jaguar [illegible] has entered an Indian village in broad daylight [illegible] broken into a stable, or snatched a child from its very cradle. A common bivouac fire [illegible] to incite rather than check the enterprise [illegible] tigron, as the Mexicans call the male [illegible] and camping logwood cutters have [illegible] tect themselves by banging off their [illegible] intervals. Jaguars cannot be treed, [illegible] be baited, though they are very apt to [illegible] the dogs, and often upon their [illegible] with a breech-loading rifle the [illegible] that method of hunting is [illegible] by the market price of a good [illegible] skin. Even with the old-fashioned [illegible] of the Mexican militia a first-class [illegible] can make jaguar hunting a profitable [illegible] a safe pursuit. Unlike his Bengal [illegible] the tigron, though an obstinate [illegible] rough-and-tumble fight, generally [illegible] the irresistible potency of gunpowder [illegible] cut after receiving the first shot, [illegible] sullen slowness that often enables [illegible] dictate the terms of peace. But [illegible] will rarely undertake to catch a full-grown [illegible] one alive. After the end of the second [illegible] tigron becomes untamable, in the [illegible] as well as general sense of the word [illegible] beast-tamer would hesitate [illegible] take his education. Young [illegible] the other hand, are more [illegible] caught than the cubs of any other [illegible] feline; the restless temper of the [illegible] to prompt them to anticipate the [illegible] they can safely venture to leave their [illegible] less than half-grown kittens are [illegible] the open forest, and can be secured [illegible] faculty, if the dogs stand their ground [illegible] noise of the scrimmage does not [illegible] wrong interventor. [illegible] jaguar-hunters find the selvadas their [illegible] ing ground on the Atlantic slope. [illegible] present menagerie agent buys their [illegible] for $10 to $15 apiece; private [illegible] synonymous with Anglo-Saxon [illegible] haps for more, but his best [illegible] patron, or caterer of the Mexican [illegible] always ready for a wholesale [illegible] modities of that sort.

Theory of Animal Evolution.

George Ticknor Curtis.

Until after the death of the late Charles Darwin I had never paid much attention [illegible] ory of man's descent with which his name [illegible] prominently connected. The honor [illegible] memory and due to his indefatigable [illegible] and extensive knowledge, far [illegible] soundness of his reasoning, led me to [illegible] his principal works, the "Descent [illegible] the "Origin of Species." Having [illegible] with great care, and, as I trust, [illegible] was induced to examine in the [illegible] writings of Herbert Spencer on the [illegible] evolution, with which I had [illegible] previously unacquainted, except [illegible] eral way. I confess that I was [illegible] deal surprised at the extent [illegible] of Mr. Spencer's reputation as a [illegible] the currency which his peculiar [illegible] received in this country, where it [illegible] the young and inexperienced, as well [illegible] older persons, to very incorrect [illegible] ing on some subjects of the highest [illegible]. The result of my studies of these [illegible] tending through two pretty long [illegible] ters from professional labors, was [illegible] erto unpublished, from some [illegible] these papers are extracted. I saw, [illegible] saw, how the so-called science of [illegible] is undermining the foundations of [illegible] lief. I say their "so-called" [illegible] do not admit that true science [illegible] such methods as theirs. Science [illegible] called, implies demonstration [illegible] rarely been a physical theory [illegible] has been accepted upon so little [illegible] regarded as demonstration [illegible]

The Oregonian [illegible]
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, [illegible]

THE THEATRICAL PROMPTER.

How he [illegible] Authors, Actors [illegible] Call Boys, Gas Men [illegible] Thunder and Lightning.

[illegible] the prompter is the best ma[illegible] behind the scenes of a theater" [illegible] a Newark News reporter [illegible] a veteran [illegible] the seats in the theater [illegible] people who [illegible] think of the prompter unless something [illegible] wrong, and then [illegible] is thought of altogether [illegible] [illegible]

THE WORK OF A PROMPTER.

In an average theater, when it is decided to put a piece on the boards the manuscript [illegible] book is placed in his hands. The author will [illegible] both desire and behind him at once, particularly if it is the author's first effort. The stage manager wants to be just where the author is [illegible] the trouble begins as soon as the prompter [illegible] the book. It never ends. [illegible]

"Few persons who have never been behind the scenes during the performance of an average play know what a mass of ropes, blocks, tackle, flies, wings and general medley [illegible] props are required to make the thing go [illegible] [illegible]

Feminine Duel.

[illegible]

On one side of the avenue de St. Germain [illegible] Puteaux, is situated a large court surrounded [illegible] tall rookeries which are inhabited by rag pickers. In the afternoon of Thursday the daughter of one of these useful members of society, being the soft name of Zelie, who had seen [illegible] summers and presumably as many winters, encountered Mlle. Marie Villain, a young woman known [illegible] and aged about [illegible] years. Both fair creatures happened to be in love with the same fortunate ragpicker, a certain Bernard Ran[illegible] [illegible]

The Nation's Afflicted.

[illegible] North American.

There is no need of our receiving any idiots, insane persons or mentally imperfect people from foreign countries. We appear to be able to produce enough ourselves. In a total of 91,[illegible] insane 65,[illegible] are native Americans. In a total of [illegible] idiots, 72,888 are native Americans. In a total of 48,[illegible] blind 40,5[illegible] are native Americans. In a total of 33,875 deaf mutes, 30,[illegible] are native Americans.

How young soever you may be,
With failing teeth you're grim and old,
And losing your mouth's purity
Your features seem both dull and cold.
Then man or maid, warned of your fate
Seek SOZODONT ere it's too late.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A nice suit of gray mohair, costing $10, with neatly made shoes and clean shirts and collars enables him to ... fortably in summer For winter they ... good overcoats and warm, suitable ... of a far more stylish and well-made ... than anything we ever bought in England ... is respected for his honesty and capacity ... treated with consideration by the employers ... by the people at whose house he ... our boys are beginning to feel and act ... they no longer see a life of drudgery ... and semi-slavery before them ... feeling smaller and repressed they ... kind treatment and encouragement ... sons better off than themselves. My ... is fair to become a ... and has free access to a library belonging ... school which he attends. My youngest, ... 4 years, is the first of my children I ... dictates. In short, when I think what ... were in England and what they are ... God bless America.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

His Wealth, Dignity and Lack of Energy.

... ice as ... crying in the desert asks ... Has Jules Grevy ... ability abdicated ... Ferry's fear ... people generally give no such queries for they have long since ... that practically Jules Ferry is the alpha ... of government in France. M. Grevy ... body before he became president of the ... Once in the presidential chair, he ... to be nobody. This assertion may ... rankest heterodoxy ... some of my ... readers, but it is like many other so ... heresies, only too literally true. ... Grevy was certainly at no epoch of his life ... important personage. His well known ... in 1849 for the abolition of the office ... of the republic was the first and ... brought him somewhat prominently ... public. The proscription and persecution ... suffered at the hands of Napoleon III, ... republican principles raised him very ... in the estimation of the opponents of the empire. His consistent resistance ... the man of December throughout the ... regime won him the hearty approval ... of the entire republican party, ... a close attendance to his business as ... and his emoluments as president of the ... of deputies, Grevy amassed a large ... which enabled him not only to purchase ... property among the Jura mountains, but ... property to a considerable extent in ... Haussmann in this city. The ... of such estates, added to his salary ... of the republic, amounts every year ... capital ... figure of 1,200,000 francs, or ... He has already given his daughter a ... and his son-in-law, M. Wilson, ... eventually come in for the large ... his property. M. Grevy's mode of life ... differs very much from that in Jura ... wears the ... broadcloth and the ... shirt front of the gentleman born ... always ... even listing ... to the ... indignation of officials ... his ... with him ... instinctively ... that he is inwardly conscious of the ... and the responsibilities ... attempt to sound ... of helgovernment, M. Grevy's ... his best significant and ... at times, he is tempted or compelled to ... of the platitude of ... the ministry ... the ... country, and ... "The honor ... republic will be upheld," "France is ... as she is at present," "All is ... Paris as in the provinces," and other ... phrases which are thrown on ... the morbid curiosity of newsmongers ... the president while he is in Paris may ... the remarkable fact that he has ... the ... given by a ... man, who is ... animal that ... Grevy was never known to ... in the chamber of ... the Elysee palace, ... in any square ... within the fortifications. And ... those rare occasions when his Rhadamanthus-like face expands with a smile, his lips ... to protest against such a ... In the wild free recesses of the ... M. Grevy is quite another man; ... himself of his impeccable white ... his broadcloth and his official character ... the Elysee; in the fields and ... the huntsman's jacket when he goes ... the cavaliers to join in the chasse. He ... seen conversing with the farmers and ... and Montsous-Vaudrey, cracks jokes ... laughs heartily at their sallies of wit ... and is no more like the staid, stolid ... of the Elysee than a circus clown is like ... occupant of the woolsack. All M. Grevy's ... and elastic spirits, compressed as they ... for nine or ten months in the year, ... vent and explode, so to speak, when ... all scenes and throws himself in the ... ravines of Jura.

THE AMERICAN TIGER

The Mexican Hunter goes for the Jaguar.

Cincinnati Enquirer

... chief adversary, the giant cat of the ... jungles, is, indeed, not apt to be ... at trifles. Every now and then the Mexican papers report the audacity of a jaguar who ... entered an Indian village in broad daylight, ... into a stable, or snatched a child from ... very cradle. A common bivouac fire seems ... rather than check the enterprise of the ... as the Mexicans call the male jaguar. ... Camping logwood cutters have often to protect themselves by banging off their shotguns ... Jaguars cannot be treed, they ... though they are very apt to turn upon ... and often upon their master. But ... breech-loading rifle the risk of ... method of hunting is outweighed ... market price of a good jaguar ... Even with the old-fashioned musket ... Mexican militia a first-class marksman ... jaguar hunting a profitable and tolerable pursuit. Unlike his Bengal namesake, ... though an obstinate champion in a ... and-tumble fight, generally ... the potency of gunpowder, and backs ... receiving the first shot, through with a ... weakness that often equalizes the hunter in the terms of peace. But old trappers ... rarely undertake to catch a full-grown jaguar. After the end of the second year the ... becomes untamable, in the professional ... general sense of the word, a scientific ... tamer would hesitate to undertake his education. Young specimens, on the ... other hand, are more frequently ... than the cubs of any other kind of ... the restless temper of the species seems ... to anticipate the period when ... safely venture to leave their native den ... half-grown kittens are often met in ... forest, and can be secured without difficulty if the dogs stand their ground and the ... scrimmage does not attract the ... interventor. Troops of professional ... hunters find the seasons their best hunting ... on the Atlantic slope. The ... menagerie agent buys their game, at ... $15 apiece, private fanciers ... with Anglo-Saxon tourists ... more, but his best customer is the ... caterer of the Mexican arena, who is ... ready for a wholesale business in ... of that sort.

Theory of Animal Evolution.

... Tribune Curtis

After the death of the late Charles Darwin ... never paid much attention to the theory ... descent, with which his name is ... connected. The honors paid to his ... and due to his indefatigable research ... extensive knowledge, far more than ... ness of his reasoning, led me to examine ... principal works, the "Descent of Man" and ... "Origin of Species." Having studied them ... with ... care, and, as I trust, with ... I was ... induced to examine in the same spirit the ... of Herbert Spencer on the subject ... with which I had also been ... previously unacquainted, excepting a ... I confess that I was ... surprised at the extent and character ... Spencer's reputation as a thinker, and ... which his peculiar philosophy has ... in this country, where it has led, and ... young and inexperienced, as well as among ... persons, to very incorrect habits of reasoning ... some subjects of the highest importance. ... of my studies of these writers ... through two pretty long summer vacations ... professional labors was a book, in which ... published from some parts of ... papers are extracted. I ... of these writings ... the so-called science of rational ... the foundations of ... any their so-called science ... that true science, properly ... methods as theirs ... implies demonstration, and there ... seen a physical theory propounded ... accepted upon so little of what can be ... as demonstration, as this theory of evolution.

The Oregonian. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1884

THE THEATRICAL PROMPTER

How he is Kept Busy with Authors, Actors, Supes, Orchestras, Scenery, Call Boys, Gas Men and Thunder and Lightning

"I tell you the prompter is the busiest man on the stage or behind the scenes of a theater," said a veteran to a Newark *News* reporter. "The people who occupy the seats in the theater never think of the prompter, unless something goes wrong, and then he is thought of altogether too much to suit us. I tell you, sir, it is the most trying, responsible, and yet the most thankless job in a theater. He is the hardest worked man by all odds, and it is upon his head that all the abuse falls, whether he deserves it or not, if everything don't run smoothly. There is no interval of repose or rest for him. He is an unseen power, and an altogether unappreciated man. There is a vague idea that 'the man that holds the book' is shut up in a box, with his eyes riveted upon the pages of the book, and that he does nothing else but sit there and prompt the actors when they break in their lines, ignorant entirely that the responsibility of keeping the play straight devolves almost entirely upon him. A little thing, such as an actor going on or off the stage at the wrong time, a mistake in dialogue, a hitch in the scenery, trouble with the properties, and a hundred other blunders may throw the whole performance into a state of confusion, and it is the prompter who is to get things straight again and start them off on the right track. Such things frequently occur and are righted so quickly that the audience are not aware that anything wrong had happened. All the other employes have a little time to spare, but the prompter is kept going.

"Few persons who have never been behind the scenes during the performance of an average play know what a mass of ropes, blocks, tackle, flies, wings and general medley of 'props' are required to make the thing go and it is the prompter who has to see that they all do go. If he doesn't see to it, the manager of the theater, the manager of the company the stage manager and the leader of the orchestra all pounce upon him, each one making it hotter for him than the other. Let me give you some idea of

THE WORK OF A PROMPTER

In an average theater. When it is decided to put a piece on the boards the manuscript or book is placed in his hands. The author will be on both sides and behind him at once, particularly if it is the author's first effort. The stage manager wants to be just where the author is, and the trouble begins as soon as the prompter gets the book. It never ends. The author is anxious, and is continually bothering about omissions, alterations, and is making impossible propositions all the time. This is at a rehearsal remember. The prompter notes down the positions of the various characters in different senses, in fact, he studies the whole play. By the time the piece is ready for its first night the prompter should know the whole play. After understanding and writing out the 'scene plots,' where the various scenes are to be placed, or how and when certain 'sets' can be advantageously located, he puts on paper the various articles that each actor or actress will use in the different scenes. These are for the guidance of the 'property man.' Then the 'music cues' are looked after in the interest of the leader of the orchestra. He is thus informed how many airs to play at all points of the piece. Then the 'supers' are attended to and the piece is ready for production. The stage letters, wills, documents or whatever writing is employed in the play are all prepared by the prompter. They are written out in a plain, bold hand, and are in the custody of that functionary all the time. So far as the prompting proper is concerned, that is not very difficult, as he can by instinct tell when an actor is hunting for words. You can generally set them right quickly. Some can take pantomimic signs, but others have to take the word or go all to pieces. It is very difficult at times to throw your voice so that the actor can catch it and the public be none the wiser. When the prompter arrives at the theater—he usually gets there early—he calls his right and left bowers,

THE 'CALL-BOY' AND THE 'GAS-MAN,'

And prepares to read. He first gives the boy the order, 'ten minutes,' which sends him off to cry out those words to the actors to inform them that at the end of that time they will be wanted. He next orders the overture, and the music is 'billed' in, while the gas-man at his command turns a tap which sends 'up the lights.' 'Beginners' are then called the next order being 'clear the stage,' and as soon as the beginners take their positions the prompter says 'ring up the curtain.'

"It is all anxiety during the performance, which generally lasts two and a half hours. He must keep his head clear and his senses alert. There is a pistol shot,' a 'knock at the door, a 'bell to be rung,' noises of carriage-wheels, shouts, trumpet-calls, thunders or what not, how all of these are to be done promptly, and exactly on time and the prompter is to see that it is done. He must at times anticipate a remark of the actor. For instance if the actor should exclaim, 'Hark! I hear the report of a gun,' and the report does not come until afterward, it is ridiculous, and the audience would 'catch on.' Then the lights 'low,' and 'half up,' or 'lights up,' are to be attended to, the gasman does the work under the prompter's orders. The storms are the most trouble. There is a long, narrow box suspended from the roof, so that it can be tipped either way. Pull this down and the shot or peas that it contains give the noise that is so sound like rain. Near this is a cylinder covered with strips of silk turn this and you get the wind sound. Then the sheet of tin or iron is handy, and must be shaken to give the thunder. The lightning is made by the contents of a bowl attached to a tube, apply a light to the contents and you have the lightning. I think you are satisfied now that the prompter's position is no snap. It takes a good, level headed man to make a good prompter."

Feminine Duel.

Paris Morning News

On one side of the avenue de St. Germain at Puteaux, is situated a large court surrounded by fall rookeries, which are inhabited by rag pickers. In the afternoon of Thursday the daughter of one of these useful members of society, bearing the soft name of Zelie, who had seen 20 summers and presumably as many winters, encountered Mdlle. Marie Voisin, a young woman known to her and aged about 17 years. Both fair creatures happened to be in love with the same fortunate rag-picker, a certain Bernard Rang, 19 years of age, who dwells at Clichy. Zelie and Marie, therefore, held high debate for a time, and finally, after veritable challenges, they got down to the cold and calm terms of a regular contest, by which the point of honor between them could be straightway settled. They agreed to fight. The weapons chosen were, of course, scissors. The duelist who should succumb was to relinquish at once and forever all claim to the heart and person of the gallant Bernard Rang, the ragpicker. They armed themselves at once, proceeded to a vacant piece of ground and the battle began. Several wounds were rapidly exchanged, light ones it is true, but yet sufficient to draw the gentle blood of the combatants. Zelie soon found herself hard pressed by her young and more fiery rival, and in receding as she dropped her guard, she fell plump into a well, the opening of which is even with the ground. As Zelie disappeared with a wild shriek into the deep abyss in which truth is traditionally supposed to dwell, Marie promptly obeyed a humane impulse, and forgetting all her resentment, ran for succor. The unfortunate Zelie was drawn out nearly suffocated, and it was only at the end of half an hour that she returned to consciousness. The commissary of police lodged an information against the two Bellona-like young women for dueling and also one against the proprietor of the ground on which the combat was fought for not maintaining a guard about the mouth of the well. This double action may possibly seem illogical to some persons, since had the well not opportunely received the fair Zelie in her hasty retreat, the affair might have had a far more sanguinary ending. Whether she will now give up all pretensions to the love of Bernard Rang we are unable to state.

The Nation's Afflicted.

Philadelphia North American

There is no need of our receiving any idiots, insane persons or mentally imperfect people from foreign countries. We appear to be able to produce enough ourselves. In a total of 91,997 insane, 65,651 are native Americans. In a total of 76,895 idiots, 72,888 are native Americans. In a total of 48,928 blind, 40,099 are native Americans. In a total of 33,878 deaf mutes, 31,180 are native Americans.

How young soever you may be
With falling teeth, you're grim and old
And losing your mouth's purity
Your features seem both dull and cold.
Then man or maid be warned of your fate
Seek SOZODONT, e'er it's too late

ON THE GUILLOTINE.

Sensations of a Man whose Neck was Bared for the Knife

How One of the Orsini Conspirators was Saved within Five Minutes of Execution—Graphic Picture of the Scene on the Scaffold

Paris Cor. New York Paper

Few men have stood on the scaffold and faced the French guillotine under sentence of death with necks bared for the cruel knife and have tried to describe their sensations under the terrible ordeal. It is like calmly, coolly meeting the monster death, having been almost as dead, as far as feelings are concerned, having bidden farewell to the world forever, and only lacking the complete experience of death, the momentary physical twinge, if twinge there be, that marks the severing of the head from the body and the dissolution of life. Captain Carlo de Rudio, one of the companions of Orsini in the conspiracy against the life of Napoleon III, and one of the men who threw a hand grenade at the emperor, all of which is a matter of history, has passed through this experience. Captain de Rudio is now an officer in the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., and has been spending several days at the planters, awaiting assignment to duty. He is unwilling, as a rule, to talk about this part of his life, but in a friendly conversation with a *Post-Dispatch* reporter he gave a vivid and graphic picture of the scene on the scaffold and of the incidents connected with this fateful period of his life, and he also gave a clear explanation of the aims and work of the secret organization formed to establish the liberty and national independence of Italy, of which Mazzini was the ruling spirit. Without quoting the captain's exact words, the substance of the narrative may be substantially given. As early as 1851 Mazzini, Kossuth, Cavignac and other leaders of liberal opinion in Europe met in London to consider how best the interests of freedom and republicanism could be advanced. It was agreed that Napoleon, as the man who

HAD DESTROYED THE LIBERTIES OF FRANCE

And had garrisoned Italy with troops, should be remembered, not because of himself and his deeds, but as the head and front of the opposition to freedom and independence in both Italy and France. Napoleon was a member of the secret league himself, and subscribed to its oath of secrecy, and had sworn to devote his efforts to the accomplishment of its purposes. Instead of this, when, through the aid of members of the league, he was placed in a position to do it great service, his attention, his influence and his troops were devoted to crushing it and its members. It was agreed, therefore, that he must die to carry out the plan of uniting Italy under a free government, and of establishing republicanism in France. Mazzini asked the Frenchmen what they could do in case of Napoleon's death, and when they promised to revolutionize France, he said he could not only speak for Italy, but that he could find patriots who would dare to execute the deed. These attempts were made before the Orsini attempt, in which de Rudio was engaged. De Rudio himself was not only induced by his membership in and sympathy with the secret organization to join the conspirators, but his brothers had been slain, his sister imprisoned and his family well-nigh ruined by the French tyrant, and he had desires to vengeance, which urged him to aid in Napoleon's destruction. The attempt on the emperor's life, the arrest of the conspirators, and all of the events connected with their trial and condemnation are matters of history. Napoleon was urged to clemency by an almost united European press, as it was thought an act of magnanimity such as that would have a good effect on the revolutionary party. He was urged to pardon all of the convicted men. He, however, was bent on the execution of the sentence and the death of three patriots who had been condemned to death. He, therefore, referred the whole matter to his senate. De Rudio was the youngest of three condemned men, and had

A WIFE JUST SIXTEEN YEARS OLD,

With an infant in her arms. Mrs. De Rudio was an English girl, and in the hope of saving her husband through English influence, she excited the pity of Queen Victoria, who communicated with the Empress Eugene and obtained her promise that she would do all in her power to save his life. The emperor would do nothing himself, and insisted on leaving the whole question of pardon with the senate. The senate met on the night before the day set for the execution of De Rudio and his companions. Napoleon himself opened the session, and in a speech to the senators so placed the matter of pardoning the Italians that to have voted for the pardon would have been to have declared one's self a friend of revolution and an enemy of the emperor. A majority of the senators were, in fact, republicans and in favor of pardon, but the speech of the emperor made it impossible for them to vote in accordance with their convictions without bringing ruin on themselves. The senate, therefore, voted against interfering with the sentence of the court. It was 9:30 o'clock in the morning when the senate adjourned, and the sentences were to be executed at 7 o'clock. As yet nothing had been done to save De Rudio. The Empress, when she heard what had been done by the senate found that it was impossible to influence Napoleon. It seemed inevitable that De Rudio should die and that the prayers of his young wife should be in vain. The second place in the trio had fallen to the lot of Captain De Rudio, and he was to die immediately after the first victim, and before Orsini who was last. In accordance with the rule in France, the prisoners were notified of the fact that they had to be at 6 o'clock, one hour before the time for the execution. Priests were admitted to their presence and all preparations made for death. De Rudio had completed the arrangements for his expected dissolution, had bidden farewell to his wife and child, and a few minutes before 7 o'clock was led by his guard to the scaffold. It was the 13th of March, a cold, blustering day, with an unpleasant mixture of snow, rain and sleet falling. A most disagreeable gloomy day more fitted for the scene that was to take place could not be imagined. Captain de Rudio had his arms bound behind him, and his clothing had been stripped from his neck and shoulders almost to his waist to give the glittering curved blade which he could see suspended before him free and unobstructed course through his neck. The black cap had been adjusted on his head preparatory to being drawn over his face. He was very fond of smoking, and had requested the privilege of emptying a final pipe, which had been granted by the guard and he was puffing away in a dripping rain calmly awaiting the stroke of the bell which should announce the time for his death. The hand of the clock pointed to just five minutes before seven when a man was seen to pass through the prison gate and hurriedly make his way to the scaffold, which he mounted, and through the way made for him by the guard, he walked to where De Rudio was standing, scarcely noticing surrounding objects, so intent was he upon his own thoughts.

"This is a cold, unpleasant day to be out in such costume, my friend," he remarked to De Rudio.

"Yes,' was the nonchalant reply, "but I don't care a —. I haven't time to catch cold."

De Rudio did not know the person who had spoken to him, but he noticed that he was covered with decorations and in deference to his supposed rank he apologized for keeping his pipe in his mouth and said: "Excuse me for continuing to smoke, but I cannot take this pipe out of my mouth, and besides, I am a great smoker, and as this is the last pipe I expect to smoke, I want to get the full benefit of it."

"Oh, go ahead and smoke," was the smiling rejoinder, "but I am happy to say that you will probably smoke many more."

"I hardly think so, I will be dead in a few minutes," said De Rudio.

"No, you won't because I have a reprieve for you."

"But if I am not executed at 7 o'clock according to the law I cannot be executed at all under this sentence."

"Never mind about that. That is my business. Go to your cell and I will call and explain all at 9 o'clock."

The gentleman then gave hurried orders to the guard and they immediately conducted De Rudio to the death cell. As he was passing through the open space from the scaffold Orsini entered the gate going toward the scaffold. With a common impulse they stopped and kissed each other.

"What is the matter?" asked Orsini.

"I don't know. I only know that I am not to die yet," rejoined De Rudio.

"Better two than three," replied Orsini, as the soldiers hurried him on. Just as De Rudio entered the gate he turned his head for a moment.

ORSINI HAD MOUNTED THE SCAFFOLD

and at the same moment he turned his head their eyes met and both bowed. That was the last they ever saw of each other.

At 9 o'clock the private secretary of the empress, for he it was who had interposed at the critical moment in his behalf, called on De Rudio and explained the whole affair to him. When the empress found that nothing could be done through the senate or the emperor, she sent at the last moment to the prefect of police and ordered him not to execute the youngest of the trio, and he obeyed the order.

Napoleon was very angry at the interference, but it was impossible to execute De Rudio under the same sentence and he went through the form of another trial and was again condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to exile. He escaped from exile, and, coming to America, entered the federal service in 1863, serving through the latter part of the civil war.

Captain De Rudio has grown gray in army service now, but when he is talking about the aims and accomplishments of the republican party of Italy his eyes flash and his whole frame shows how earnestly it still has his devotion. He cannot find words strong enough with which to denounce Napoleon III.

"Sedan has proven our judgment correct," said he. "When Napoleon fell Italy became independent. The national independence of Italy is not due to Victor Emmanuel, but to the republican party. Mazzini is the father of it. The republican party of Italy was working, to be sure, for a republican form of government, but it was working also for freedom and for the national independence of united Italy. When it found that the other governments of Europe would not countenance a republic, they accomplished their ends through the monarchy. The king had to join with the republicans or lose even his crown in Sardinia. He joined with them, and together they worked out what it has been done."

Captain De Rudio believes that the republican form of government will come in time. The people are becoming educated to it and are grumbling under the burdens of taxation which a standing army of soldiers, 350,000 in number and a standing army of pensioned priests of 300,000 together with a monarchy, impose. The object, he says, which the republican party is working for now is a confederation of the Latin races.

"Can that be accomplished?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly it can," was the reply. "It is looked upon as a dream now, but we were called dreamers who were working for the unity of Italy. The Italians are earning freedom, the Spaniards will throw aside their monkey king and France is a republic and will never be anything else. When such an extreme Ultramontane found it was no use to attempt to overthrow the republic, and resigned, that settled the question forever. The republic is firmly established."

Discredit has been thrown on Captain De Rudio's identity, but he has with him copies of his certificate of birth from the city of Belleno and all the patents of nobility, dating as far back as the thirteenth century given to his family by the different monarchs of Europe. They were buried under the ruins of his house during the earthquake of 1872, but were afterward dug out. He has also been confounded with Gomez, the traitor and informer, and has been called such by several writers, but he has with him an autograph letter from Joseph Mazzini which he prizes highly. It is dated in London, 1864. The letter was sent to him by Mazzini when he came to this country, an exile without friends here and seeking some way of aiding in the triumph of his principles. The letter is written on a piece of parchment and is as follows:

"I beg to recommend to all those American citizens who do sympathize with me, Colonel Rudio, brave, active, resolute, and bent on joining the defenders of the emancipation cause. He deserves to be helped.

JOSEPH MAZZINI."

By the efforts of Moncure Conway, Horace Greeley, Dr. Bellow and others, Captain De Rudio was given a place in the Union army, where he has remained since. De Rudio left the city last evening.

COLOR BLINDNESS

The Extent to which it Prevails in the Navy Department

Washington Star

"Is there any probability that the loss of the Tallapoosa will be traced to color blindness on the part of the officers?" asked a *Star* reporter of a well-known naval officer to-day.

"I don't think there is the slightest," was the reply.

"Why was the court of inquiry instructed to include that subject in their investigation of the accident?" queried the reporter.

"Well, on general principles, I suppose. You see, a great deal of attention is being given to color blindness nowadays, and as suspicions were aroused in the minds of some that it might have been an important factor in the late accident, it was thought advisable naturally to look into the matter to allow nothing to pass which might afterward appear to have been important."

"But you think when the matter is investigated it will be found that color blindness has nothing to do with the collision?"

"Yes, I am pretty sure of it. The collision was caused by bad management, as near as I can judge from the statements of the officers of both vessels, and I must say it was not the part of the schooner. At the inquiry the schooner agreed that the red light of the Tallapoosa was the first seen, and then the green light. Now, that shows that the Tallapoosa was changing her course and going to the starboard of the schooner. The latter had the right of way, and if she had kept her course there would have been no collision, as the Tallapoosa would have passed to her starboard. Instead of that however, the schooner must have suffed and brought her head up to the wind, and then she struck the Tallapoosa. Everybody on both vessels agrees to all of the above except as to the luffing. The captain of the schooner says that the helm wasn't touched. But he must be mistaken, for if the helm hadn't been put hard down she wouldn't have luffed, and if she hadn't luffed there would have been no collision. But whatever is the verdict of the court, I am pretty sure there will be no color blindness in it."

"During your long and continued active service in the navy did you ever know color-blindness causing an accident?" asked the *Star* man.

"No, I didn't," was the reply. "There are men in the service, though, who are color blind, and an accident is liable to happen on account of it, but there are not nearly so many casualties which can be attributed to that cause as is generally supposed. A man, although color blind, may sometimes be able to distinguish a red from a green light. I cannot explain it, but there is some mechanical faculty which enables him to do it. I know of one such instance. A passenger conductor on one of the railroads, after twenty-five years' service, was removed from that position for color blindness and placed at clerical work. He felt very sore over it, and maintained that it was unjust, as he was not color blind. As a favor he was examined at the navy department, and showed one of the worst cases of color blindness I ever saw, and yet, do you know that man could distinguish a red from a green light on a railroad train every time? There is no doubt about it, however. No man ought to be allowed in the navy as an officer who is afflicted with color blindness, and further than that, a near-sighted officer who has to wear glasses ought not to be allowed. A watch officer with glasses on a rainy night is at great disadvantage. The water is bound to get in on his glasses and obstruct his sight, and, too, if he should drop them in the dark where would he be? It is a mistake to suppose though, as many do, that precautions are not made to prevent the admission into the service of color-blind cadets," continued the officer. "You know that several youngsters had to send in their resignations last year because of color blindness. They are a great deal stricter now in that respect than they used to be."

"I see it stated," said the reporter, "that the Oneida was lost in the Chinese seas some twenty years ago on account of the color blindness of the commanding officer, who is still in the service."

"That's a mistake. The officer referred to has been out of the navy for over a year, and the loss of the Oneida was not due to color blindness, but to mismanagement of ... he m..."

Progress of the Negro Race

Nashville American

One of the most interesting features of the World's Industrial exposition at New Orleans this fall, will be the department devoted to an exposition of the work and progress of the colored race. The identification of the colored race with the material progress and development of the great natural resources of the south, and the influence of so large a portion of her population upon her prosperity, renders this demonstration of her educational and industrial progress and advancement eminently appropriate. The board of management, appreciating the fitness and propriety of such a feature, and to afford every incentive for the fullest and most thorough exposition, has assigned the sum of $50,000 to assist the work engaged in the work of preparation. The colored people have entered into the work with great enthusiasm, and the promises are bright for a most interesting and magnificent display. This unique exhibition, for its novelty will possess a peculiar interest, especially to European and northern visitors. There are many quaint and ingenious specimens of handiwork for which the colored race are noted. Some of them are very expert mechanics. Their shuck horse collars, baskets and split bottom chairs, rolls of perique tobacco, gourd banjos, etc., will constitute the native *curios* of the cotton country.

A New Pavement.

Philadelphia Press

A new form of paving has been in use in Berlin since last year, which seems to offer some advantages over wood. Layers of bricks are put down and impregnated with asphalt. After a

For twenty years I was a sufferer during the summer months with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and was cured by its use. CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y.

A RARE PICTURE.

A Tiger Photographed while in the Very Act of Killing a Buffalo

The Dying Moments of the Victim. The Peril of the Artist Should the Tiger Change the Programme. The Manner the Beast Seizes its Prey

London Telegraph

A tiger photographed in the very act of killing a buffalo is probably an occurrence unparalleled in the annals of the camera. Yet that such a photograph has actually been taken is vouched for in the Indian press, with the explanation of the event, though it does not in the least detract from its sensational character, makes it easily credible. The artist, it appears, had focused on the buffalo—which was tied for the occasion to a tree stump in the middle of the field—and had just put a dry plate into the camera when the tiger, brought up to the spot for the purpose, went at it, and struck down the great horned beast with a single blow of his right paw. "My instrument," says the photographer, "was about seven yards from the buffalo, and the tiger might just as well have come at me if he had chosen to do so, but he preferred the beef, and, taking advantage of the moment he had sprung upon his victim, I released the spring shutter just as he had given the buffalo his knock-down blow." The negative, unfortunately, proved to be somewhat defective, but it is said to be at any rate good enough to give an authentic picture from the life of the most terrible of carnivorous beasts at the precise moment when it had stunned its huge prey. The buffalo, though fatally struck, had not even had time to fall before the "sun picture" of

ITS DYING MOMENTS

Was fixed upon the faithful plate, and so there it stands with its knees just giving way under it, and its great head drooping in death. A quarter of a second later it was lying on the ground lifeless but on the photographer's glass it remains forever in the actual attitude of dying, and at the instant when it is drawing its last breath. Neither alive nor dead, the huge victim is seen at the exact moment of time when it is sinking under the weight of its dreadful murderer. Safter even than death itself, the sensitive plate seized the reflection of the collapsing buffalo before it had time to die and though decease was, humanly speaking, instantaneous, the last beat of the heart that later vened the awful blow of the tiger's paw and its victim's positive surrender of existence sufficed for the photographer to catch and fix with unerring fidelity the attitudes of the slayer and the slain. When half way to the ground the lens arrest it the tumbling buffalo as the tiger's paw still rests on his very spot where the lightning of his blow descended.

THE MEETING OF THE TRIO

We have said that the meeting of the buffalo, the tiger and the photographer was not purely accidental, and that the tiger was brought up to the spot for the express purpose of killing the buffalo, and of enabling the artist to take its portrait in the act of murder. The explanation of this is sufficiently interesting. The photographer, it appears, had heard that a party of natives were going about the neighborhood with a full-grown tiger, which they held by ropes, and made money out of the animal's exhibition of its killing powers. Being anxious to settle the much-disputed point of the manner in which the brute dispatches its victims, he made a bargain with the owners of the tiger, and picketed a full-grown buffalo out in the field to be practiced upon. However much we may sympathize with the bully animal for being made the subject for such a tragic experiment, we ought not to forget that after all cattle only fulfill their destiny in becoming beef, and, moreover, that the photographer virtually gave the tiger the choice between it and himself. Anyhow, there was the buffalo with twenty feet or so of rope to live in, and there was the photographer about the same distance off the buffalo, so that, if the animal had chosen to take advantage of its tether and to withdraw from the tiger to the full length of its rope, the tiger, as it proved, would have been nearer to the photographer than to the beast.

THE TIGER'S VICTIM

The victim of the occasion was led out, we are told, as far to the west of the stump as the cord would let it, while the artist took up the west side of the field, and when opposite the buffalo was turned with its rear toward it. The buffalo on seeing it made no attempt whatever to retire out of such dangerous company, but simply stood and looked at the tiger, apparently fascinated by it." At that time there were three ropes attached to the collar round the tiger's neck, with a man holding on to each. But when they came to within fifty yards of the buffalo, two of the ropes was slipped, and a few paces later, seeing that the tiger had fixed its eyes upon its prey, the two others were let go, and the tiger was perfectly free. It was a splendid specimen, years of age, and a grand condition. The moment, it must be confessed, was one of prodigious interest to all concerned—to the tiger because it was hungry and saw its dinner before it, a buffalo with a man it fellow to the owners of the beast of prey because they were under contract that it should kill the buffalo and not the photographer, and in the first it was not positively certain which the tiger meant to go for to the photographer because he had only come to look on and act to be stalked, and to the buffalo for obvious reasons. It saw its enemy with glaring eyes fixed upon it, and with lips drawn back in a fierce snarl, showing the great pitiless fangs. Fate—ruthless, cruel, inevitable—was overtaking it and it had not, apparently, the power to make an effort for life. So the tiger came on not crouching as it would have done if stalking a victim from cover, but walking erect and very slowly. The buffalo,

HELPLESS WITH TERROR

watched it, and though the interval was gradually but surely diminishing between it and death, gave no sign of flight or resistance. At last the tiger was within springing distance, and then it stood still, facing the buffalo full. But only for one instant, for at the next it had launched itself like lightning upon the buffalo, and with such prodigious force that the blow of its right paw dislocated the victim's neck. At this moment, this indescribable point of time the photographer touched the trigger of his spring shutter, and in a fraction of a second the picture was on the plate. Not none too soon. For before the hand could go up to slip in another slide the buffalo's knees failed it, and it had fallen. The tragedy was complete. Apart, however, from the merely interesting aspect of such a hazardous experiment, such a thrilling spectacle, the photograph thus obtained is of considerable importance in assisting to settle the much-contested question of the tiger's method of slaughter. Pictures from the imagination almost invariably represent the brute leaping through the air on to the back of its victim, and with the claws of all four feet fast in its body. Even when the illustration is supposed to represent the attack of the tiger upon the elephant, the assailant is, as a rule, on Behemoth's back or head. As a fact he tiger never, if he can help it, takes his hind feet off the ground, and, as seen in the photograph we are referring to, stands up and pulls its prey down with its ore arms.

THE MODE OF ATTACK

In the present case, the tiger is standing up on its hind legs, which are bent, its body is inclined at an angle with the ground of about forty-five, the tail is straight out, except the tip, which curls upwards, the right forepaw is seen above and the left below the buffalo's neck. It is, in fact, pulling the beast down. The head of the buffalo covers the shoulders and breast of the tiger. But it is drooping and lifeless in appearance, so that the tiger's head appears above the horns. The buffalo's knees are just beginning to double up, and, as we have said, the photograph, instantaneous, though it was, was only just in time, for in another fraction of a second the animal had fallen. The tiger, we then read, stretched its head around over the neck, and, slipping its mouth down to the buffalo's throat, and across it, sucking its life-blood." This fact is an extraordinary one, for it has long been declared that, upon what were considered indisputable observations, that the tiger never, by any chance, commenced its meal at the throat. Sometimes, if there was a fight, it would wound its adversary in that spot but, as a rule, it trusts to its first blow to break its victim's neck, and then, pulling it down on the ground, begins to devour a portion of the hind quarters.

A HUNGRY ANIMAL

Nor does it generally commence eating at once, but will drag its prey a little distance, taking precautions against surprise while feeding. But perhaps the tiger in question was too hungry to trouble itself over details of etiquette, or perhaps its indifference to human beings made it deviate from the usual habits of its kind. This indifference, indeed, is one of the striking features of the remarkable episode. Not only did it take no notice of such a suspicious-looking object as a camera with a man behind it with his head covered up, but afterward, when "sucking" the life-blood of the buffalo, it permitted its owners to come up and cut the animal's throat. For the men were Mohammedans, and, having a mind to some of the beef themselves, were compelled by their religion to go through the form of "halaling" their meat, even though the tiger had already done it before them. An animal that has died by any other process but the "halal"—that is, throat-cutting—is unclean to the Mohammedan. That the tiger should have let them do so without showing signs of discontent was amazing, and they deserve to be congratulated, not only on their courage, but on their good luck, as also does the photographer. Had the tiger not been such an exceptional beast it would certainly have paid more attention to him and his apparatus, and attention from a tiger are apt to be very disagreeable.

HIS FIRST VOTE

Burdette Tells his Son how to Choose a Party

My son, you will cast your first vote for president next November. I don't want to influence your vote. I don't want you to vote for a certain man just because certain other men do. I want you to sit down and think about it before you vote. I want you to go to the polls a good company, as a young man of progressive ideas. I want you to be abreast of the world and shoulder to shoulder with the men when you walk up to the polls. I want you on entering politics to align with the party that has the purest and most progressive record. I don't care a cent, my boy, whether you are a republican or a democrat; there are honest men, patriotic citizens, good Christians in both parties; only I don't want to see you walk up to the polls and cast your first vote with the party—

That upheld human slavery as a divine institution;

That bought and sold men, women and children like so many mules;

That fired on Fort Sumter and the American flag;

That fought nearly five years fought to destroy the Union;

That opposed the issue of greenbacks when the government was fairly perishing for want of them;

That organized mobs and riots to oppose the draft;

That swept American commerce from the seas with armed privateers;

That is the party of Boss Tweed and Jefferson Davis;

That polls its heaviest majorities in the most vicious and ignorant precincts;

That is the strongest in states where the percentage of illiteracy is greatest;

That has opposed every liberal and progressive principle of legislation during the last quarter of a century;

That was the defender of slavery,

That is the defender of Mormonism,

That slandered Garfield and that assassinated Lincoln.

Now, as I have said before, my son, I do not care whether you are a republican or a democrat—choose for yourself; just keep away from the crowd I have briefly outlined. Find the party to whom this record belongs, then forever keep away from it. You need not be particular with which party you unite, if you do not join that one. Always vote against that party and you will always vote about right. I am a republican, but I will shake hands with fraternal love with any democrat who votes against that record. That kind of a democrat is always a good enough republican for me.

P. S.—I have never found that kind of a democrat.

Blowing Up a Glacier.

London News

One of the youngest, as well as one of the most beautiful, glaciers in the country is that which gives birth to the river Rhone, and the grandest sight in connection with the Rhone glacier is the superb seracs, or pinnacles of ice, which prove a source of unending attraction to travelers by the Furka pass. As is well known, the second and third bends of the road almost overhang the glacier, and afford a wonderful view of the stupendous ice falls, which, descending from precipitous rocks, is broken and twisted into fantastic pyramids. This sight, writes our Geneva correspondent, is certainly unique in that part of the Alps, but unless active steps are taken to stop the destruction now going on, it will soon be so no longer. It appears that some people have obtained permission—from whom it is not clear—to destroy these pinnacles by means of dynamite, in order that the huge blocks thus easily detached may be put on the St. Gothard railway, and so transported to Basle, where they are to be stored in huge ice wells for summer use. Should the destruction of the glacier be allowed to continue, the authorities will find to their cost that they have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, for the chief attraction of that desolate region is the superb ice pinnacles of the great glacier, and when they have disappeared travelers will turn their steps in other directions.

Colossus of Colossi

Baltimore Herald

In the course of the excavations at San (Zoan-Tanis) there have been disclosed several portions of a red granite colossal statue of Rameses II, which when whole, must have been the largest statue known. It appears to have been a standing figure of the usual type, crowned with the crown of Upper Egypt and supported up the back by a pilaster. Judging from the dimensions of various parts, such as the ear and the instep and comparing the proportionate size of the parts (which are three feet wide) with those engraved upon other statues, this colossus must have been ninety-eight feet high from the foot to the crown. Together with its pedestal, which we can scarcely doubt was in one piece with it, it would altogether be about 115 feet high. The great toe measures 15 inches across. That it was a monolith is almost certain, from the fact that all the largest statues are monoliths; any join nor does this seem incredible, since there are obelisks nearly as long. But this may claim to have been the tallest and heaviest statue that we know of, as the figure alone would weigh 700 tons, to which the accessories would probably add as much again. A total weight of 1200 tons is most likely under rather than over the actual sum. (The statue has been cut into building blocks by Sheshank III, and used in the construction of the great Pylon hence only small pieces of a few tons each are now to be seen.

SCROFULA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are **Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions**. When the taint of **Scrofula** gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

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A wretched condition indicated by **Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy**. Its first symptoms are **Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection**. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

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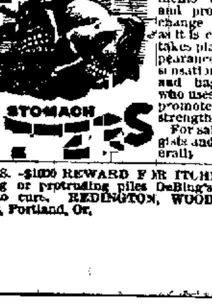

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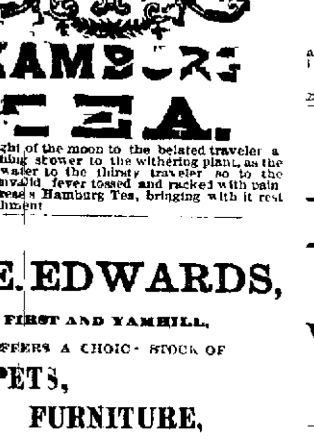

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The Oregonian.

The daily papers of Chicago have all recently published the list of voting places appointed in the city, 165 in number. In the Chicago *Daily Tribune* of Monday, October 13, 1884, the list was published in full, and it was from the *Tribune* of that date that THE OREGONIAN clipped the part of the list which appeared in its issue of October 21. Any person desiring to verify this statement has only to send for a copy of the *Daily Tribune* of that date, or it may be seen on file in the Portland library. Of the 165 voting places designated, *ninety-four* are saloons. The shameful fact is not denied in Chicago, and it is surprising to find it questioned anywhere. The only answer or excuse which has been attempted in Chicago for the outrage is the assertion by the *Times* and other democratic papers of the city that some of the saloons are kept by republicans.

The idea that there can be but one voting place in a ward is a singular mistake. Many of the wards of Chicago and of other large cities contain from 6000 to 7000 voters each, and it requires close work to cast more than 800 votes at a poll. Wards in large cities are therefore divided up into many voting precincts. Even in this little city of Portland there are six voting places in a general or presidential election, but only three wards.

The places designated in Chicago are not abandoned saloons, but saloons in active operation. The law of Illinois does not forbid the designation of a saloon as a polling place. It does, however, forbid saloons to sell liquors between the opening and closing of the polls, but this is very commonly disregarded.

A final word. THE OREGONIAN may be mistaken in an opinion, for it does not claim infallibility in this particular. But when it vouches for a fact, the fact will be found every time to be as it states it. Opinions are liable to error; statements of fact may be and should be correct.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, has issued a statement which exhibits the average rates for transporting wheat from Chicago to New York for each year from 1867 to 1884 inclusive. The table includes the price for shipping by lake and canal, by lake and rail and all rail, and it is an instructive array of figures. It is complete as to transportation by rail only from 1868 to the present year.

By lake and canal the price for shipping wheat from Chicago to New York in 1867 was 26 cents and a fraction over. In 1858 the price was reduced to 17 cents a bushel; in 1861 it went up again to 26 cents; in 1860 it was 31 cents. From that point the price has been gradually reduced, with some upward fluctuations, till 1884, when shipments were made at the remarkable rate of 6 cents and 6 mills a bushel.

The reduction of rates partly by rail and all-rail has been steady and continuous since 1868. In that year it cost 29 cents to ship a bushel of wheat by lake and rail from Chicago to New York, while all rail rates were 42 cents a bushel. In this year of grace the average cost of wheat shipments is 9½ cents by lake and rail and 13 cents all rail.

Mr. Nimmo attributes the reduction in the cost of carriage to railway competition. But from this conclusion the Chicago *Journal* dissents. It says there has not been half a year of all this time during which iron-clad pooling arrangements have not existed between the trunk lines carrying grain to the east. Absolutely no competition has existed between parallel lines of railroad between the east and west during the last fifteen or sixteen years. By lake and canal the effect of competition is seen. The water transportation lines are not pooled. For that reason the price for carrying wheat has had its ups and downs, according as there was much or little to carry and many or few vessels wanting cargoes. But rates by rail show a steady diminution. Without competition prices have been constantly lowered from year to year. This is surely because railroads are built more cheaply and are operated more cheaply and can afford to do more business for less money than before. That is the solution of the whole problem.

There has been very little emigration to the eastern part of Washington territory since last spring. Indeed more are said to have left that region since June than have come into it. One reason for this is that the terms of sale of railroad lands have been too exacting and the price of land too high. Another reason is that settlers on the lien lands were becoming discouraged at the prospect of losing the results of their improvements or having to pay too much for them when the land becomes subject to the disposal of the railroad company. ... Emigrants have been persuaded to go here to locate rather than to stop east of the mountains. The ... of emigrants passed through this city on Wednesday for the Sound.

Blaine's distinction between the old south and the new south is admirable because it is true. There is a progressive sentiment in the south, but it is not yet large enough to control those states, which are still under the domination of hungry office seekers, bankrupt politicians and persons who are living on the reputation of having been big slaveholders and brave rebels. The men of the new south would leave the bitter memories of the civil conflict behind them; the men of the old south represent the spirit of the rebellion and cherish the sentiments of sullen discontent. In his Terre Haute speech Blaine set this forth with fine discrimination. He drew a picture which every observer instantly recognizes as a true one.

Old Tom Hendricks, the ancient copperhead of Indiana, in a speech yesterday paid a tribute to Lincoln, saying that he was the best republican president ever elected. This is wonderfully kind and condescending in Old Tom, the ancient copperhead. It has taken him twenty years to find out that Lincoln was a good man. He used to call him "a smutty old tyrant." All the "tributes" that Old Tom, the ancient copperhead, can pay to Lincoln will not do the said Old Tom the ancient copperhead, any good in this election. Lincoln's fame does not need any "tributes" from this detestable old doughface, this abject and servile supporter of slavery, this mean and cowardly sympathizer with the rebellion.

Such expositions as was that at Nashville, that in North Carolina and the one now at New Orleans, let much light in upon the people to which they have not been accustomed. Its tendency is, first, to disclose the value of education; next, to stimulate its acquirement. And this, too, not only as regards those who visit these expositions, but in respects the thousands who only know of their wonders by hearsay. It is the awakening to new ideas and new purposes which is the main thing, and the south is a new south in more respects than a political one.

The people of England and Scotland are, remarks the *Spectator*, multiplying so fast that persons may well be excused for feeling some anxiety as to the future. The population of the kingdom, which in 1815 was 13,000,000, is now 36,000,000—that is to say, it has grown more in the last seventy years than in all the untold ages of the previous past.

SANITARY LIFE.

... In England a ... has existed ... sanitary literature ... telling people how to eat, drink, sleep, cook and dress themselves ... to furnish their houses, organize their schools and workshops and nurse their babies in strict accordance with the laws of hygiene. It has been followed by a public health conference ... at which good papers were read, and prizes were offered for new papers on such subjects as healthy houses and food for the working classes, sanitary condition and necessities of school houses and school life, disinfectants and an individual prophylactic agent for infectious diseases, and appliances and means of saving life, and for protection against the injurious influences of certain work and occupation on health.

The attention which the subject has received in England in consequence of the stir of public opinion with regard to the dwellings of the poor, the outbreak of cholera in southern Europe, and the possibility of that dread epidemic extending to the north has called forth a chatty letter from a London physician entitled "The Sorrows of a Sanitary Life." He thinks that until a complete and homogeneous system of public health be established the "transitional or developmental stage" of sanitary life must be "a sorrowful and untoward experience," and quotes with approval Fuller's observation on Pliny's account of the education of an athlete, to the effect that "life is not worth such anxious regularity." It is characteristic of all reformers that they go to extremes. Health is undeniably the sweetest saint in the hierarchy of nature, and yet it is possible to overdo our worship and turn too many candles to this saint. In deprecation of too anxious regularity in sanitary matters, the physician quotes Roger Bacon, who recognized the impossibility of escaping all dangers to health, as it is impossible to escape all temptations to sin in this world. "Who," wrote the friar of Ilchester, "can avoid the air infected with putrid vapors, carried about by the force of the winds? Who will measure out meat and drink? Who can weigh in a sure scale or degree sleep and watching, motion and rest, and things that vanish in a moment, and the accidents of the mind, so that they shall neither exceed nor fall short?" "If," says the physician, "the philosophic Franciscan of the thirteenth century was oppressed by the multiplicity and difficulty of the duties imposed on the sanitarian of his day, what must be the perplexity of the would-be healthy liver of the nineteenth century?"

Whether a generous negligence in the minute details of hygiene is not in the long run preferable to anxious regularity carried up to torment ing restlessness, may be a moot point. At the same time, an occasional illness, or even a chronic ailment if not too severe, would be preferred by most people, we think, to the condition of being "health-ridden"—a condition which, in the language of the London physician, "what with scares and prohibitions, and rules and cautions we are kept in a ceaseless agony of carefulness as to what we shall eat and drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed." The risks which people are constantly incurring show that they will accept the freedom of negligence rather than submit to an irksome regularity in spite of all that the sanitarians may say or do. But notwithstanding the general choice of freedom, which in the majority of instances is not a voluntary choice, but the choice of necessity, there is no doubt that the sanitarians who give their time and attention to such subjects as those which were discussed at St. Louis are performing a great service to the world. It brings them very little public notice or applause, but it has the reward of disinterested public work. John... has taught us "how small, of all that human hearts endure, the part which laws or kings can cause or cure," but small as it is it makes all the difference between social unrest and social peace. What has already been done within the past few years has resulted in a great saving of human life as compared with previous periods. The tables of mortality in England show that during the last ten years, if the previous rate of mortality had been continued, nearly half a million more persons would have died.

BEAUREGARD'S "CENTURY" ARTICLE

General Beauregard writes in *The Century* for November an account of the battle of Bull Run, where he commanded the rebel forces. His narrative of the battle is not specially valuable, though he introduces maps and topographical plans which serve as easy explanations to the positions and movements of the troops. Of somewhat more interest are his opinions as to the subsequent conduct of the war and the causes of the confederate failure. While he admits that the military result of the victory of Bull Run fell short of what it should have been, he does not believe it would have been possible at that time to capture Washington. The immediate pursuit, he says, but for the false alarm which checked it, would have continued as far as the Potomac, but must have stopped there with no greater result than the capture of more men and material. This judgment is probably correct. But he insists that the true point of the victory should have been the dispersion of all the federal forces south of Baltimore and east of the Alleghanies, the liberation of the state of Maryland, which was suited to the one, and the subsequent capture of Washington City. Beauregard criticizes the confederate inaction that permitted the federal government to organize and drill at leisure the powerful army that ... conquered the south. Of course the responsibility for this inaction is thrown upon Jefferson Davis, the scapegoat of confederate failure.

It is Beauregard's opinion that nothing but the incapacity that presided over the confederate government prevented the success of the confederate effort for independence. No people, he declares, "ever warred for independence with more relative advantage than the confederates, and if, as a military question they must have failed, then no country must aim at freedom by means of war." The complaint against Jeff Davis is that he "never could be brought to view the whole theatre of war as one subject, of which all points were but integral parts, or to hazard for the time points relatively unimportant for the purpose of gathering for an overwhelming and rapid stroke at some decisive point," and again, "with characteristic misrelation he would push a victorious force directly into unsupported and disastrous operations, instead of using its victory to spare from it strength to secure an equally important success in another quarter." This is very wise, but it strikes the reader as wisdom after the fact. After a failure the causes that led up to it are usually pretty clear. Experience is compared by Coleridge to a light set in the stern of a ship; it enables the navigator to see only the water he has passed over. In the light of history it is absolutely certain that success of the south was impossible. Not only the vastly superior material resources of the north, but the moral forces of civilization, contended against the idea of a government founded on the barbarism of the slave system, nor could that barbarism triumph unless the clock of the world could be set back ten centuries. Yet thus says Beauregard's concluding judgment, viz: "The south did not fall crushed by the mere weight of the north; it was nibbled away at all sides and ends because its executive head never gathered and wielded its great strength under the ready advantages that greatly reduced or neutralized its adversary's naked physical superiority." It is but another of the many proofs that stupid direction may readily go with physical courage, and that the massive defensive policy may make a long agony, but can never win a war." It is needless to recall the fact that Gen. Beauregard was not appreciated by Jefferson Davis.

But the country formed an estimate of Beauregard as well as of Davis. Of French extraction, a thorough Gascon, addicted to bombast, attempting to carry on war by vituperation and lying proclamations, Beauregard quickly found

... with ... for ... who was ... hate ... past ... constitutional restraints, has thrown his ... ion hosts among you, who are murdering your citizens, destroying and stealing your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated," that "all the rules of civilized warfare are abandoned and they proclaim by their acts if not on their banners, that their war cry is Beauty and Booty," etc., etc. Jeff Davis has much to answer for, but he never was such a fool as to talk like that.

It is quite needless to say that Beauregard is still a democrat as he was then, and that he is now enthusiastic for "Cleveland and reform."

HUMANE EDUCATION

In one of the latest circulars of information issued by the bureau of education is an interesting paper on the "new order of mercy to crime and its prevention," in which the author, George T. Angell, insists with great candor and evident truth that the remedy against the lawlessness and crime now so rapidly gaining in this country lies in the humane education of children. The statistics of courts and prisons show that crime is increasing with amazing rapidity. It more than doubled in Massachusetts in ten years prior to 1878, and a similar increase of crime is shown by statistics in other states. The chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois in an address to the bar of Chicago in 1870 said that "as a people we are undergoing rapid deterioration, that social, political and commercial morals are sinking, and day by day we seem to be drifting from our ancient anchorage toward an unknown coast, whose atmosphere is laden with poison and death." Judge Burrows of Maine in his charge to a jury in 1882 said: "In the earlier years of this state the crime of murder was rare. With a population not much less than now, years went by and it was not heard of. But within the past nine or ten years its frequency has been such that it has become a mere nine days' wonder." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently said that throughout the state of Kentucky "life seems scarcely more secure than when armed bands of guerrillas swept it from border to border." A recent report of the Massachusetts state board of charities says that "there is hardly a country in the civilized world where atrocious and flagrant crime is so common as in Massachusetts."

Most of these criminals are young men less than 25 years of age. About three-quarters of those arrested in San Francisco for criminal acts are reported to be less than 20, and 90 per cent of those convicted of burglary and robbery in New York are under 25 years of age. And the startling fact is stated that a large proportion of these criminals are educated. Out of 1460 prisoners in the penitentiary at Auburn, New York, 1182 had received a greater or less education in colleges, academies, public schools and elsewhere, and the convicts in various other prisons are about equally intelligent. Thus we see that in Maine where there is a prohibitory liquor law and in Massachusetts with her boasted system of public schools, crime is as prevalent as in states where there is less restriction upon the sale of liquor and inferior opportunities of education. It seems certain, therefore, that neither temperance enforced by law nor education of the intellect alone will stop the growth of crime. We must come back to the old scriptural idea that the heart is the source of good and bad impulses; that out of the heart proceed all these crimes which have their root for the most part in the instinct of cruelty. There is great force and pertinency in Mr. Angell's suggestions that the only remedy is to be found in humanely educating the children of this nation, in teaching them to be kind to all harmless living creatures, both human and dumb, and to protect them from cruel usage." Experience in this country as well as in France and England has shown that children taught kindness to animals become more kind to one another. The teaching of kindness promotes the growth of those qualities of heart which elevate human souls even in the dens of sin and shame. The humane training of children makes them not only more merciful but happier in all the relations of life.

Robert Gardner, ex-state surveyor general of California, has written to Carl Schurz an open letter, published in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, charging that as secretary of the interior you are responsible for the enormous frauds under the deposit system for surveying public lands, instituted and carried on during your administration, and by which the government was defrauded out of millions of money." The charge is supported by an elaborate analysis of land business in Oregon, California, Nevada, Colorado and the territories of Washington, New Mexico and Wyoming. It is asserted that certificates of deposit for millions of dollars were issued to alleged settlers, that the settlements were largely fraudulent, and that the money was transferred from the United States treasury to the pockets of the "surveying ring." Again, certificates of deposit issued to alleged settlers in California for surveys, for the sum of $431,761, were floated over to Minnesota and Dakota to pay for valuable lands in lieu of cash to which the government was entitled." The methods of the swindle are set out by Mr. Gardner at great length and he not only shows that they were inaugurated during Schurz's term but asserts that it was a case of plundering where the conspirators were shielded by the head of the interior department, who could have arrested it by one stroke of the pen.

The really robust and intrepid liar of the campaign is the fellow who sends dispatches from Portland to the San Francisco *Alta*. On the ... th he telegraphed: "The office holders here have been assessed twenty per cent. of their salaries, and the money sent to New York. The republicans are blue in consequence of not getting a hand in the national sack, and having to put coin in other states. Twenty-five thousand dollars was sent east yesterday." No doubt the author of this dispatch is the same fellow who telegraphed that the declaration for Cleveland made by that poor imbecile victim of alcoholism whom he called "Col." Waters was an incident of great political importance and had produced a mighty commotion in political circles in Oregon. Such a liar ought to have a broad field. The democratic national committee should engage his services at once.

The redistribution of seats in parliament, as proposed by the English cabinet, is likely to give rise to no little discussion. England gains, Scotland gains, but the number of seats for Ireland remains the same. It is to be noticed, also, that Scotland, which is so decidedly liberal in politics, gains proportionately more than does England.

Cocoanut as Food.

Fiji Times.

The extremely nutritive qualities of the cocoanut are comparatively little understood, yet for sustaining life and vigor it will compare most favorably with the best known food products of the vegetable garden. The Fiji *Times*, in calling attention recently to the fact, relates an instance of a vessel which once left San Francisco with 400 passengers for Sydney. Running short of stores they were obliged to put in at Samoa, where a large quantity of cocoanuts were obtained. The remainder of the voyage was attended with heavy weather, and the vessel became waterlogged, only reaching Sydney after a perilous journey of eighty days. Owing to the extreme length of the voyage their provisions ran out, and men, women and children were reduced to an exclusive diet of cocoanut, and owing to the scarcity of these the quantity apportioned was in the proportion of one cocoanut to each adult. Notwithstanding this diet, wholly unrelieved by any change, not a life was lost and not a single case of sickness occurred, all the passengers landing in a healthy and well-nourished condition. Another instance is mentioned in which two men drifted in a whale-boat upon Quaire island, where they remained for seven years before they were rescued. They had no food except cocoanuts, varied by an occasional flying fish, and yet, when rescued, were in excellent condition, and had gained in weight.

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FOUND—PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES. OWNER can have same by proving property. ... Oyster House.

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THE TAXPAYERS OF ROAD DISTRICT NO. ... are hereby notified to call at Alex. Keegan's Real Estate and Collection Office, No. 21 Pine st., and settle their road tax for the year 1884 and thereby save unnecessary costs.

REMOVAL NOTICE—AMERICAN LAUNDRY office has removed to No. ... bet. First and Front. K. K. LONG & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT ... YEARS old to assist in housework ... Orego...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. At 351 Seventh st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HOUSES ... large and one medium sized. Apply CROFT & MASTERS, 153 Fourth st., opposite Holton House.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL capital to take a half interest in a business paying 200 per cent every four months. J. S. DAVIS & CO., ... Stark street.

IN VIEW OF A CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN business, we offer our stock of crockery, glassware and plated ware, etc., at cost. Bargains for all. A. LOBE & CO., 161 First street.

NOTICE—WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION to renting houses in East Portland ... CREIGHTON & CO., ... Stark st.

FOR RENT—PART OF STORE IN LUDING... show window, suitable for jewelry ... business. ... Oregonian office.

FOR RENT—THE UP STAIRS IN BUILDING 131 Fourth st. Six fine rooms, with bath; suitable for offices and housekeeping; good business location. Apply to CROFT & MASTERS, 153 Fourth st.

THE ITALY OF OREGON—A BOON FOR ... colonies, Farmers, Dairymen and Fruit Growers. Sample offers: Unimproved ... acres at $... per acre ... 1000 acres at $4 per acre ... acres at $10 per acre ... 1600 acres at $13 per acre ... Good Farms ... For full particulars address with stamps A. L. JOHNSON, Land Agent, Medford, Or.

FOR RENT On November 1 ... furnished rooms single or en suite, with first class board. Apply to MRS. TROUP, 181 Sixth street.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN TARLOW. All orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office 5 Washington st.

REV. JOSEPH COOK of Boston. Y. M. C. A. Hall. Seven Modern Wonders ... Ultimate America ... Does Death End All ... Admission ...

FOR SALE.

$1500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL ACRE of ground on Carter's Hill, ...

$1,00 will buy a choice acre on Carter Hill.

$225 will buy choice lots in ... FENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark street.

Greenwood Cemetery.

ADJOINING RIVERVIEW CEMETERY SOUTH ... WHITE & HOGES, ... Stark st. ... Office of the superintendent ...

INSURANCE AGENCY.

GEORGE L. STORY,

Removed to No. ... Stark st., north side, between Front and First.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, Of London. Established in 1782.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF EACH AND EVERY ... shareholder ...

JOB LOT

150 DOZEN LADIES

Fancy ... Handkerchiefs

5 and 10c each.

Olds & King,

186 First St.

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1884, UNTIL APRIL ... 1885, inclusive, the undersigned druggists of the cities of Portland and East Portland agree to close their respective places of business at ... P. M. Saturday evenings excepted.

S. A. Nybrach	J. S. Courtney
Woodard, Clarke & Co.	Wm. Pfunder
Plummer & Byerly	Paul J. A. Semler
Nelson, Ball & Co.	S. G. Skidmore & Co.
J. A. V. Muir	J. A. Child & Co.
W. M. Wisdom	R. B. Knight
E. B. Ives	F. L. Hough
W. Metzger	I. Blumauer & Co.
J. M. Jack, Jr. & Co.	J. H. Kline & Fox
George Allen	J. M. McCoy
Murphy Brothers	Welch Brothers
J. A. Logan	Raffety Brothers
	H. C. Cole

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—WE WILL supply you at wholesale or retail with medical galvanic electric belts, also magnetic ... shields, and the best electro-magnetic ... for all nervous ... The doctor treats hundreds with his magnetic batteries and medical appliances. Write or call ... Free consultation. ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CO., ... Manager. Correspondence ... Offices and wholesale departments same ... Third st., Portland. Sweepstakes ...

A New Departure

McBREEN'S

Crockery & Glassware Store

Reopened

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,

Clocks, Bird Cages, Fancy Goods,

Doll and Baby Carriages,

Stationery,

Rogers Bros.' Plated Goods,

Brushes and Wicker-ware.

All Goods 'way Below First Street Prices.

65 and 67 Morrison St.,

PORTLAND.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

Drink Philip Best Beer at the Boss, 43 Second street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ... WITH ...

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND ... A. MARI... CHAPLAIN ...

WANTED—TO BUILD NEW HOUSES ...

$2500 WANTED ON CITY REAL ESTATE for 12 months, with interest. Address AN, ... box 71.

HELP WANTED

FIRST CLASS SIGN PAINTER WANTED ... C. H. CHAPMAN ...

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FANCY GOODS ... salesman at B. HARTMAN & CO. ...

GIRL WANTED—TO COOK AND TO GENERAL housework. Apply at ... Ninth ...

WANTED—A GIRL WITH OTHER EXPERIENCE to take care of a child ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 304 ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. German preferred ...

WANTED—GOOD COOK, GERMAN WOMAN preferred. Inquire at 81 ...

GIRLS WANTED $20 ... MRS. PLATO, Dekum block.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK, PLENTY AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block.

AGENTS WANTED.

ACTIVE EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN SEARCH of light, pleasant employment will find it to their interest to call on F. CAMPION, 225½ First st., room 2, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city and country to take light work to their own homes; $1 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail ... We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL. NO EXperience needed; wages $4 to $6 per day. ... 17 Fourth st. ...

A FONCE—AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for best selling book extant; sales enormous, averaging thirty orders per week. J. K. GILL & CO., ... First.

AGENTS WANTED FOR WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED Dictionary; rapid sales, big profits. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco ...

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, LIVE AGENTS TO solicit life insurance; remunerative employment assured to the right men. Apply to ... & JOHNS, Insurance Agents, Astoria, Or.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SOLICITING agents. Active men of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment. Apply to the Floore Manufacturing Co. ... Morrison st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UPON THE ... day of September 1884 ... assignment ... creditors ... within three months ... JAWSON, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ... JAWSON ...

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the White Bull Gold and Silver Mining Co. at the office of ... H. Chance, cor. First and Alder st., on Nov. 10 ... STURTEVANT, Secretary, Portland, Or.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENTIRE THIS SALE OF THE SHOP AND STORE ... Olympia ... Ed ... the firm of ... & Holmes ... executor ... Olympia, W. T.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT BELOW COST THIS week; established 7 years, doing a good business; reasons for selling, leaving for the east. Call or address FRED HOLTUM, Salem, Or.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—ON ACcount of sickness, the Albany Soda Water Works is offered for sale. The business has been established for nine years and has a monopoly of the business in five counties. Address Box 20, Albany, Or.

A MAN WITH $2000 CAN PURCHASE A GOOD paying retail store and stock. Address ... care Oregonian office.

CUT AND SODA WORKS

NORTHROP & STURGIS SODA AND MINeral waters. ... Portland, Or.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison sts.

EDWIN STEVENS, Manager

Saturday and until Further Notice,

SATANELLA,

—OR—

THE DEMON PAGE

Admission 25c and 50c

... NOW OPEN

From 1 to 5 in the Afternoon and from 7 to 10 Each Evening.

Music Every Afternoon and Evening.

ADMISSION:

Commutation Ticket, ...	$5 00
Double Season Ticket	5 00
Single Season Ticket	3 00
Child's Season Ticket	1 50
Single Admission, Adult	50
Single Admission, Child	25

... Clearance Sale

Newmarkets, in Grey Cloth	$5 00
Long Jersey Cloaks, reduced to	10 00
Brocaded Silk Dolmans, elegantly trimmed with fur and ornament, worth $25, reduced to	15 00
Children's long Cloaks with capes	2 00
Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, Plush-trimmed, reduced to	7 50
Lady Tourist's Plush, trimmed and ...	9 00
Silk Circulars, fur collar, fur ornament and fur all round, quilted lining, reduced to	12 50

MOZART'S

CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

No. 70 Morrison street between Third and Fourth.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Good Buggy Horses, Express Wagon Horses, Saddle Horses, Draught Horses.

Which I will sell cheap during the next 15 days. D. E. BUDD.

First Stable west of Canyon Gardens, Jefferson street.

TO LET ROOMS

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ...

TO LET—FURNISHED ... Alder ...

FOR RENT—... FURNISHED ...

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ...

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR ... KEEPING ...

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITE ... Belmont and Main.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FACING EAST and south, with fire ... suitable for gentlemen ...

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, near post office ... suitable for gentlemen ... 159 Sixth.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. ... Sixth, cor. B.

TO LET—ONE FURNISHED ROOM WITH OR without board. ... Park ...

BAY WINDOW SUITE TO RENT, FURNISHED or may be furnished ... cor. Montgomery ...

TO LET—A LARGE VERY CHOICE ALCOVE room with bath, fire and light, in private family; terms reasonable. 81 Seventh, corner Oak.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent by the day, week or month, at ... Second st. ... and Main.

FOR RENT—MOST DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ... suite of single with baths, etc. Also housekeeping rooms, hot and cold water in each kitchen in that elegant fireproof building cor. Fifth and Columbia.

ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY AT LIVing prices, private family, cent. ... cars. Address COMFORT, box ...

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR rent with use of bath ... Yamhill st., cor. E. Park.

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES

TO LET—HARD FINISHED COTTAGE ... at Wells Fargo & Co.'s.

HOUSE TO RENT—CORNER SEVENTH AND ... hot and cold water. Apply to ... Seventh ...

LARGE HOUSE NEAR POSTOFFICE NICELY furnished for rent and furniture for sale by party about to leave the city. Address O. X., care Oregonian office.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST RENTING houses in the city, large, in perfect order, modern improvements, gas throughout and large yard. ... P. W. ... 7 Stark st.

FOR RENT LARGE STORE WITH CELLAR, No. 130 Front st. All conveniences including rear entrance. Apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 124 Front st.

FOR RENT HOUSE ... MAIN ST. NEAR Ninth. Inquire 229 Ninth, near Main.

HOUSE FOR RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, centrally located. Inquire of ... & FARRELL ...

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. ... block ...

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife without children in private family ... references required. Address ...

BOARD AND ROOMS—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen with board ... terms reasonable. 190 Jefferson ...

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD. Fourth street, corner Jefferson.

GOOD TABLE BOARD—3 TICKETS FOR $1. Furnished single and double rooms ... board. MRS. LEVY, 49 First st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE OF eight rooms, complete for housekeeping. Inquire at ...

BARGAINS IN TACOMA REAL ESTATE—FIVE front lots ... Address W. H. ... New Tacoma, W. T., or ... Washington st., Portland.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL engine ... one propeller engine, shaft and propeller ... one upright portable engine ... one boiler for 4 foot wood ... one ... saw mill ... one screw cutting lathe ... one iron planer ... one drill press $100. For particulars apply to WILLIAM DUCK, Machinist, Oak street wharf.

FOR SALE—THE MAPLE SHADE SALOON with fixtures and goods. Apply to or address JAMES RANDALL ...

LODGING HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCALITY for sale; contains 32 rooms, with good patronage. Apply to N. W. cor. Third and ... stairs.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

150 ACRES ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES PLOW land ... acres easily cleared ... miles from O. & C. R. R. ... road good, 8 room box house ... All for $2000. ... H. F. CROSS, Oregon City, Oregon.

JUST BE SOLD: A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL suburban lots left. ... Call at once at ... COX & WILLIAMS, 64 First street ...

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $12 ... COWAN'S ADDItion ... L. T. COWAN.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms ... BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO. ...

BUSINESS SPECIALTIES

VARNEY'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, STROWbridge block, SW cor. 2d and Yamhill, now open for afternoon and evening classes in dancing. Mr. Varney has secured the services of Prof. Field of San Francisco as an assistant teacher. Private lessons given daily.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING, GOLD SILver and nickel plating done at reasonable rates. C. BAECHTER, 10 Stark st., upstairs, Portland, Or.

INSTRUCTION ON VIOLIN, PIANO, CORNET, terms moderate. Prof. E. A. SMITH, Multnomah block.

LESSONS GIVEN IN OIL PAINTING ON China satin and velvet. MRS. A. A. SMITH, Multnomah block.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MONday, Wednesday and Friday at the rooms of the Columbia Commercial College. German conversation receives special attention. For further information call or address Prof. ... Seton, NW. cor. 2d and Salmon.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AT WILEY B. ALLEN'S, Third st.

KENSINGTON PAINTING AND STAMPING—Lessons given in Kensington painting, and indelible stamping done to order; a large assortment of patterns just received from the east. Apply to MRS. TROUP, 181 Sixth street.

NEPTUNE BATHS AND SHAVING SALOON—... First, bet. Alder and Washington, upstairs. ... LIEDNER.

JOHNSON'S NEW UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA. C. H. TIBBY, General Manager Pacific Coast, Portland, Oregon.

C. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL Chemist, Laboratory No. 7 Stark st. ...

J. H. MARSHALL, BROKER—MINING AND RAILroad stocks bought and sold, carried on margin.

RUMMELIN & ... FUR MANUFACTURERS and dealers in fancy furs and robes, 67 First st., Portland, Or. Orders promptly filled. Highest cash price paid for raw furs.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO. ... Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and black oil clothing.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office Goddard & Frazier's stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor.

DR. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 209 Yamhill street. Office in Union block.

CHAPMAN & WATSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

No. ... Washington st., between First and Front.

DR. CHAPMAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

H. W. & T. F. HOGGBE, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. Special Attention Given to City Work. Office—Room 7, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Eng. — A. M. LUPPER, C. E., Lafayette College, Penn'a.

HAWGOOD & LUPPER, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, Labbe Building, Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN — C. M. SIERING

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, ... First st., bet. Pine and Ash. Auction sales ... Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We will sell by auction at our sales room, ... street,

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, at 10 A. M. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ... Household Furniture of Every Description. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE —OF— Elegant Household Furniture,

We are instructed to dispose of by auction, on account of departure, at the residence No. ... street, bet. Yamhill and Taylor, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1884, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The entire furniture and fittings of 12-room residence, comprising in part: Body brussels carpets in parlors, upholstered easy chairs, reception chairs, lace curtains ... book case, marble-top center tables, ... rugs, cane chairs, ... engravings, large ... rockers ... chandeliers, fine plush parlor suit, sideboards ... carpets throughout the house, mirrors ... and rods, hall stands, brackets, bed lounge ... dining chairs, clothes press, China ... ing lamps, fine walnut bedroom suits ... bedroom suits complete, spring and hair mattresses, feather pillows, blankets ... toilet sets, mirrors, stands, ornaments ... mattresses, fine secretary, glassware, crockery ... chest, garden hose, also kitchen cupboard ... fixtures and kitchen furniture, etc., etc.

N. B.—We desire to call the particular attention of buyers to this sale, the goods being first-class, and to be disposed of without reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.

A. ... of real estate and stocks a specialty.

FANCY FRENCH CANDY.

THE PUREST, FRESHEST AND ... assortment of candies. G. M. SIMON ...

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, ... 22 First st. Consignments of ... California produce solicited.

G. COHN & BRO., 10 FRONT STREET ... a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

S. COLEMAN & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE merchants, 123 Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, ... Portland, Or.

H. L. ... GENERAL COMMISSION ... 139 Front street.

HENRY SCHOTTHORN, SUCCESSOR TO ... Wine ... cor. 4th and Montgomery sts. ... crockery, cigars, best brands.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for the ... Front street, cor. Ash.

MILLER & WEST—(C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, ... First st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour ... N. W. cor. Front and Ash st., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery ... Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILL MACHINERY exclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery ... 4 N. Front street. See circular.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS ... Keeper Canton Pitts Thresher ... Farm Wagons. Front, First and ...

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE ... machinery and dealers in agricultural implements ... and spring wagons, buggies ... and stationary engines ... rubber and ... belting.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS, ... 50 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. KOHN & CO., AGENCY FOR WILLIAMS ... 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

MACK & JORGENSEN, AGENTS FOR ... Milwaukee Beer, 23 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

HARDWARE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—L. H. PARKER, AGENT, 76 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG, ... ranges and metals, 51 and 53 Front ...

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND AND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING ...

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND First st., Portland, Or., sole agents. Thousands of ... in San Francisco, ... California, the East, England, Australia, etc. ... economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL ...

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND First st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for all work.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND First st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the Chisel Tooth Saw, now made with ... protecting segments, which places it far ahead of ... its imitations.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS ... House work, doors, ... machinery of all descriptions ... to order.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE ... fine cigars, 141 Front st., Portland ... San Francisco.

SHOW CASES.

DANN BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS ... 1st st., Portland. Country orders ...

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. ... SAIL, FLAG AND TENT ... Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

B. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS ... 4 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS ... Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 61 and 63 Front ...

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants ... Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED ... Portland, Or.

REDINGTON, WOODWARD & CO., ... North Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

FRIEDEL, BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS ... & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. ... Leather and Findings, Shoe ...

SAWMILL MACHINERY & BOILERS ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND Front st., Portland, Or. We have ... the greater part of this class of machinery ... the coast and our long experience ... to fully supply the wants ...

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Wood ... binery.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Steam Fitter. Agent for ... Prompt attention.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. BERNSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE ... 141 Front street.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY ... supplies a specialty.

OILS, COLORS AND PAINTS.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, ... Varnishes, Brushes ...

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ...

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., ... and 51 Front st., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

CAUTION

The public is hereby cautioned against paying any moneys to W. H. Berran for THE OREGONIAN. He has no authority to represent this paper and orders through him will be recognized.

PERSONAL

... Hon. W. D. H... of ... boro, is in the city.

... lumber dealer and mill ... of The Dalles, came down yesterday.

... permanent contractor of The ... is in the city stopping at the Merchant ... hotel.

The daughter of Dr. Ross of Oregon City has returned to her home from Salem fully restored to health.

Capt. Charles ... a prominent real estate dealer of Tacoma, is registered at the Merchant hotel.

Messrs. ... and J. B. Watt of Salem, ex-Governor Chadwick of Southern Oregon came down to the city on the east side train yesterday afternoon.

... and wife of Gold Hill are at the Merchant. Mr. ... was the town site ... at Gold Hill and their large property located in his county.

... arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. ... is a heavy dealer in furs and is now on his way to New York with a large stock of fine furs for that market.

Vice President Oakes and party spent yesterday inspecting the ... division of the Northern Pacific. They will arrive here by special train this afternoon or evening.

The condition of Mrs. Judge Strong, who was thought to have been stricken with paralysis, is much better yesterday. Speech and consciousness have returned and there is now much hope of her recovery.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

No list arrived from Heron yesterday. Passed Medford last night, to arrive here this afternoon: Joseph Melvine and W. H. Humphrey.

RATES ADVANCED

Ticket rates from Portland to Kansas City and other Missouri river points via St. Paul were advanced $5 yesterday. This makes the rate via Union Pacific $5 the cheapest. R. CAMPBELL, General Agent.

Liberality

... elegant visiting cards being given ... by F. Winebrenner & Co. on First st., ... great deal of attention, as they can not be equaled ...

Cleveland Elected

... thousands of dollars worth of imported goods on hand that have paid from 50 to 70 per cent duty. No ... immediate sacrifice. I will give the ... the benefit of my loss in a sweeping reduction ... Up for the democrats ... for the goods ... merchant tailor, No. 28 ... between First and Second. ... W. J. Quinn.

CITY NOTICES

BUSINESS ITEMS

Premature Loss of the Hair ...

Advice to Mothers

... Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child ... cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts a bottle.

Afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, ... Washington street, ... cuds all. Oysters in every style.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[illegible] AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO [illegible]

[illegible] AUCTION SALE

[illegible]FHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible]SDAY OCT 28 at 10 A. M.

[illegible]USEHOLD FURNITURE.

[illegible] Furniture of Every Description.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]CIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible] House to [illegible] Furniture!

[illegible] at auction on the [illegible] No. 187 Sixth [illegible] Yamhill and Taylor, on

[illegible]NESDAY OCT 29 1884,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO.,

[illegible]STATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

[illegible] and First sts Portland Or

[illegible] stock a specialty

[illegible] MAISON [illegible]

[illegible] FRESHEST AND BEST AS [illegible] of candies [illegible] SIMON'S [illegible] Washington

[illegible]MMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible] fruits, nuts, figs, dates and [illegible] Consignments of Oregon and [illegible]

A [illegible] FRONT STREET FIRM

& BIFER SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or

LEWI[illegible] COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] COMMISSION MER[illegible]

[illegible] SUCCESSOR TO W P [illegible] Portland, Or

YOUNG [illegible] SHIP BROKER, AND [illegible]

WEST [illegible] MILLER W H WEST, [illegible] dairy pro[illegible]

CHURCH [illegible] SHIPPING AND COM[illegible] wheat, flour [illegible] Front and Ash sts

[illegible] AND FARM MACHINERY

[illegible] IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] and mill machinery

[illegible] FLOURING MILLS [illegible] mill machinery

[illegible] SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] Pitt's Thresher [illegible] First and [illegible]

[illegible] & CO WHOLESALE FARM [illegible] agricultural imple[illegible] buggies, carriages, [illegible] saw mills and [illegible] rubber and [illegible]

[illegible]OLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

[illegible] WINES LIQUORS, CIGARS, [illegible]

[illegible] & CO AGENCY FOR WILMERDING [illegible] Front [illegible] Portland Or

& JORGENSEN AGENTS FOR [illegible] [illegible] Beer 28 N Front [illegible], Portland, Or

[illegible] HARDWARE

[illegible]SCALES—L H PARKER, AGENT, [illegible] Front st Portland Or

[illegible] & LOEWENBERG, STOVES, [illegible] and metals [illegible] Portland Or

LUBRICATING COMPOUND [illegible] LUBRICATING OIL

[illegible] BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Portland [illegible] sole agents [illegible] Australia, &c [illegible] economy

[illegible]NGINES AND SMALL POWER

[illegible] BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] sole agents for Willard's [illegible] Boat [illegible] engines for [illegible]

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

[illegible] BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Portland Or sole agents for the origi[illegible] Tooth Saw [illegible] with our patent [illegible] segments which places it far in the [illegible] imitations.

MACHINISTS

[illegible] MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible]

[illegible]GARS AND TOBACCO

[illegible] WHOLESALE DEAL[illegible] Front st, Portland, branch [illegible] San Francisco

SHOW CASES

[illegible] MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] orders solicited

[illegible] AND TENTS

[illegible] SAIL FLAG AND TENT MAKER [illegible] Front st [illegible] Portland Or

SADDLERY

[illegible] SADDLERY HARNESS, HARD[illegible] Front [illegible] Portland Or

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS, COM[illegible] Or

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] Merchants [illegible]

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] Merchants [illegible] Portland, Or

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

DAVIS & CO ESTABLISHED [illegible]

[illegible] WOODWARD & CO., & LAND [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

[illegible] SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] Washington [illegible] Findings Shoe Store Supplies

[illegible] MACHINERY & ENGINES BOILERS ETC

[illegible] BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Portland Or We have manufactured [illegible] part of this class of machinery [illegible] our long experience and [illegible]

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

[illegible] BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Portland Or Iron and Wood working [illegible]

[illegible] AND GAS FITTING

[illegible] PRACTICAL PLUMBER [illegible]

[illegible] AND VALISES.

[illegible] CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS [illegible]

MINING MACHINERY

[illegible] MILL, RAILWAY & MA[illegible] supplies a specialty [illegible]

COLORS AND VARNISHES.

DUNNE & CO PAINTS OILS, COL[illegible] Brushes 42 Front st Portland Or

[illegible]KERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] Front st. Portland Or

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER [illegible] 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or [illegible] as [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily per month [illegible]	[illegible]
Daily with Sund. [illegible]	[illegible]
Daily per year	[illegible]
Daily with Sunday per year	[illegible]
Sunday per year	[illegible]
Weekly per year [illegible]	[illegible]

TO CITY SUBS[illegible]

Daily per week, delivered Sunday excepted [illegible]
Daily per week, delivered Sunday incl [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND Oct. [illegible] [illegible] M

Place of Observ'n	Hight of Bar'm	Ch'ng in last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Dir'n	Rainfall	State of Weath
Portland	30.11	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Olympia	30.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	Fair
Red Bluff	30.01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00	Clear
Sacramento	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Fort Canby	30.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	01	Fair

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum [illegible]

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press

Is in operation daily at [illegible] M sharp [illegible] days and Thursdays at [illegible] P M Our country [illegible] public generally, are always welcome

CAUTION

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any moneys to W. R. Berran for The Oregonian. He has no authority to represent this paper, and no orders through him will be recognized.

PERSONAL

Miss Hare, mother of Hon W D Hare of Hillsboro, is in the city

E. Feld, a heavy lumber dealer and mill [illegible] of The Dalles, came down yesterday

Hugh Glenn, a prominent contractor of The Dalles, is in the city, stopping at the Merchant [illegible]

The daughter of Dr Ross of Oregon City has returned to her home from Salem fully restored to health.

Capt. Charles A [illegible]orell, [illegible] prominent real estate dealer at Tacoma, is registered at the Merchant hotel.

Messrs. A. M. Moore's and T B Walt of Salem and ex-Governor Chadwick, of Southern Oregon came down to the city on the East side train yesterday afternoon.

[illegible] and wife of Gold Hill are at the Merchant. Mr Cavenor owns the town site [illegible] at Gold Hill, and other large property [illegible] in his county

Leo Elmore and wife of Quinault, arrived in the city yesterday Mr Elmore is a heavy dealer in furs and is now on his way to New York with a large pack of fine furs for that market.

Vice President Oakes and party spent yesterday inspecting the Yakima division of the Northern Pacific. They will arrive here [illegible] special train this afternoon or evening

The condition of Mrs. Judge Strong, who was thought to have been stricken with paralysis, was much better yesterday Speech and consciousness have returned and there is now much hope of her recovery

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] arrived from Heron yesterday [illegible] Passed Medford last night, to arrive here this afternoon Joseph Melvine and W H Pumphry

RATES ADVANCED

Ticket rates from Portland to Kansas City, and other Missouri river points via St. Paul were advanced $5 yesterday This makes the rate via Union Pacific $5 the cheapest.

R. CAMPBELL, General Agent.

Liberality

The 100 elegant visiting cards being given to each [illegible] Winebush & Co's, on First st. [illegible] can not be obtained [illegible]

Cleveland Elected

[illegible] Just my luck Caught out again [illegible] thousands of dollars worth of imported goods on [illegible] that have paid from 40 to 70 per cent. duty No [illegible] immediate sacrifice I will give the [illegible] sweeping reduction [illegible] for the goods [illegible] No 28 Stark st. between First [illegible] This is the straight tip If you don't be[illegible], call on W J Quinn.

[illegible] dealer in stoves and tinware, makes [illegible] every description of tin copper and sheet [illegible] work a specialty 166 First [illegible] Portland Oregon

L.A. Cardwell will remain at Holton House 10 days [illegible] line of DeFroit bronze samples and albums [illegible] statuary, madonnas [illegible] cemetery gateways, and church [illegible] Call and examine his samples and [illegible]

[illegible] Fourth and Morrison streets.

[illegible] Fourth and Morrison streets.

The finest cup of coffee in the city at the Centra[illegible] Restaurant

Goldsmith & Frazier's stables has been removed to [illegible] and Taylor sts.

[illegible] and Shrimps or bay oysters in every style [illegible] Central Market Restaurant

[illegible] Children photographed an [illegible] at Abell & Son's, 39 Washington st

Dry goods, millinery hats and caps boots and shoes [illegible] Fourth and Morrison streets

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway [illegible] to all eastern points, and it runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world

A New Piano in the Field.

The [illegible] sold now at the introductory price [illegible] at Wiley B. Allen's Music Store 153 Third st.

Christmas Present.

[illegible] beautiful free hand crayon portraits for [illegible] presents. Send in your orders early [illegible] Abell & Son's, 29 Washington street

Musical Note.

Professor Joseph Borra has [illegible] returned [illegible] located in the hall over the Louvre [illegible] First st. bet. Morrison and Yamhill [illegible] teach in classes and in private Call [illegible]

Railroad Tickets.

Tickets to all points east over the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul & [illegible] Chicago [illegible] N. Ry. [illegible] or regular coupon ticket agents on [illegible]

CITY NOTICES

Partee's Music Store.

Go to Cate's for oysters.

Cardwell's Boat House south side of Stark

Domestic Sewing Machines 102½ Morrison st.

Pioneer Wood Yard At [illegible]

[illegible] hair cutting [illegible] No 30 [illegible] Every man [illegible]

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible] corner First and Alder

Everybody takes coffee at the Bon Ton Coffee [illegible] North First. H. Greife, Proprietor

Take that broken sewing machine to Barbey He [illegible] 29 Morrison street, near Fourth

[illegible] balls parties etc. Leave orders at W. B [illegible] Third st, or 241 Sixth st. CHAS. E. BRAY

[illegible] Rheum, Burns, Bruises etc us[illegible] Pike's Centaur [illegible] Salve. Child & Co, agents, corner Morri[illegible] streets.

[illegible] for all occasions. Leave orders [illegible] residence, 2 [illegible] Stark st. J H [illegible] teacher of music.

[illegible] from the country city or mail receive prompt [illegible] at John A. Child & Co's drug store corner [illegible] and Second streets.

"[illegible]" gives the complexion the delicate [illegible] of youth, and the natural appearance [illegible] renders it impossible to detect its use Fifty [illegible] J. A. Child & Co Druggists.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE [illegible] Portland, Or [illegible] White and Household [illegible] sewing machines, oil, needles [illegible] parts. Machines repaired and warranted

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—[illegible] Myers formerly of [illegible], has removed to 143 [illegible] st. [illegible] the finest quantities of [illegible] which can be bought at [illegible] the great Oregon [illegible] Alder street.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Premature Loss of the Hair

[illegible] prevented by the [illegible]

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts [illegible] their perfect purity and strength

[illegible] Extract for internal [illegible] is recognized [illegible] Ague, Hemorrhage and Inflammation

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hy[illegible] [illegible] Rickets. [illegible] remarkable [illegible] which [illegible] every wonderful

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be [illegible] children teething It soothes the child [illegible] the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic [illegible] best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts a [illegible]

[illegible] with sore eyes, use Dr Isaac Thompson's [illegible] Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] leads all. Oysters in every style

LOCAL AND GENERAL

[illegible] The [illegible] Portland [illegible] Mary Margaretta [illegible] She and five children have been born [illegible] According to John's complaint [illegible] went himself and Ann Mar[illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] them [illegible] threshing [illegible] the house part called the old man all sorts of names and swore at him, declaring if he ever struck the boy again she would fix him. They [illegible] in peace and harmony after [illegible] to Seven [illegible] He [illegible] whiskers [illegible] handfuls of the hair. Sam R. Stott, the referee who took all the testimony in the case reported to the court as findings of fact, that Ann Maria had treated John in a cruel and inhuman manner thus rendering his life burdensome. Upon this ground, therefore the divorce was granted

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—That sterling pictorial journal *The West Shore* which has acquired a wide reputation on the coast and in the eastern states, has again shown its devotion to the interests of the great West in a most substantial manner Mr Samuel, the publisher, with praiseworthy enterprise and liberality, has established a booth in the Mechanics' fair, near the band stand, where all visitors are permitted to address one or more copies to their friends. In this manner 10,000 copies have already been distributed free The expense attending this is great, as the postage alone, which is paid by the publisher, exceeds one hundred dollars. The benefit of this commendable act to this section of the country can scarcely be reckoned upon a mathematical basis. Suffice it to say that, as the proportion of six readers to one copy is not an unreasonable assumption, fully 60,000 people in all parts of the United States are thus brought in direct contact with the Pacific northwest. In addition to the usual number of interesting articles and illustrations, the next number of *The West Shore* will contain four pages of elegant illustrations of the various features of the fair, thus bringing it to the attention of thousands who had not an opportunity to view the display

GAME AND FISH MARKET—The market is rather poorly supplied with game at present Gray geese are more plentiful than ducks, but have hardly had time to lay on the requisite amount of adipose tissue since their long and exhausting flight from their breeding grounds Pheasants and quail are not so plentiful as they were but are still in fair supply Venison is to be had but as the demand is not great few deer are sent in Salt water fish from the Sound are plentiful Some time halibut were received a day or two since and smelt, herrings and porgies are received daily Flounder and sole seem to be scarce. When the deep sea company get their new schooner built and get at work again there will be no lack of sole which is one of the finest of pan fish Among the fish received from the Sound are many curious specimens, the names of which are not known. One seen yesterday was a most singular looking affair resembling a long and very slim eel of a flame color It was probably one of the creatures seen by the ancient mariner swarming after his ship

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.—A few days ago Minnie Greenberg, a native of Germany, 18 years of age came to this city from Portland Or, says the San Francisco *Call*, of the 22d, and on Monday obtained employment as a domestic in the house of W P Greenberg at 7-6 Hayes street Though bearing the same family name, Miss Greenberg was in no way related to her employer At 7 15 o'clock yesterday morning Mr Greenberg observed that gas was escaping in the servant's room, and he knocked at the door, but not receiving any reply, forced an entrance through a window and discovered the girl insensible in bed and at the same time saw that the key to the gas fixture was partly open and gas was escaping from the burner He summoned a physician, who pronounced the girl dead The case was reported to the coroner, who, after holding an inquest returned a verdict of accidental death

SUING FOR INSURANCE MONEY.—Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by D P Thompson as receiver of the Holladay property, against the Phenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, to recover the insurance on the Clarendon hotel While E S Kearney was receiver of the Holladay property he insured Holladay's half of the hotel for $4,000 and also placed $1,000 on the furniture It appears that by accident the insurance was made payable to E S Kearny personally instead of to the receiver of the Holladay property, and that the policy was issued without the usual clause stating that the insurance was effected for the benefit of whom it might concern The company seek to evade payment of the insurance on the ground that it was effected by a person who had no interest in the property The suit is brought in order to have the error corrected and the money collected

VISITING GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS.—Brigadier General John Newton chief of engineers arrived here by the Columbia on a tour of inspection of the engineering work in this department He will visit the Cascade Locks the proposed work on the Columbia river bar, and other government works General Newton was the chief engineer in charge of the government works at Hell Gate, in East river, a few years ago, and a gallant officer in the civil war He is accompanied by his wife Lieutenant Colonel George H Mendell, United States engineer corps, accompanies General Newton on his tour of inspection here He has been chief engineer officer of the department of California and was a member of the board of investigation of the bar improvements at the mouth of the Columbia

RECLAIMING A RELATIVE — The Seattle *Chronicle* of the 22d says Mrs Shindler, wife of the furniture dealer in Portland, left here Saturday with her niece Miss Campbell, who has been living for the past six years with Mrs Webber of Port Discovery It appears that when the child was but 8 years old she was given by Mrs Shindle to the Webbers to bring up as their own. Mrs Shindler never having claimed her until a few days ago, Mrs Webber naturally refused to give her up, as she had become a comfort to the childless couple Nevertheless Mrs Shindler threatened to appeal to the courts, and the child was surrendered to the relatives

UNWILLING WITNESSES.—Sam Winn, who is accused of striking a sailor man across the back of the neck with a poker, was brought into Justice Redman's court yesterday to be tried. It turned out that the two most important witnesses could not be found. One of them, John Richardson, had inadvertently sown his subpoena around Winn's place and had thereupon received a drubbing which convinced him that he had better not appear in court. The other J Davis, ran off just before the trial and concealed himself W W Page, who was acting as deputy prosecuting attorney, had the case continued, and an effort will be made to bring these witnesses to the scratch and secure the conviction of Winn

TOO PREVIOUS.—A day or two since an elderly lady residing in the western part of the city, who had been very sick for some time and whose sands of life, it was thought, were near by run suddenly dropped off Her friends immediately lighted a number of wax candles and commenced consulting as to the preparations for the funeral After a time the old lady, who, it appears had only dropped off into a refreshing nap, awoke and looking around at the candles remarked "I guess you have lit up a little too [illegible]" She commenced to grow better from that time and is now in a fair way to recover

DEATH OF CAPT. DRINKWATER.—On Tuesday of this week Capt. Leontine H Drinkwater died suddenly in the yard of his dwelling, No [illegible] Fifteenth street, San Francisco Mrs Drinkwater went into the yard to gather some flowers and discovered the body of her husband lying [illegible] a peach tree [illegible] over-exertion in pruning the tree brought on a sudden attack of heart disease, which proved fatal Capt. Drinkwater was a native of Yarmouth, Me, and 63 years old For several years he was captain in the service of the Oregon Steamship Company, the O. R. & N and the Pacific Mail

DECISIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED.—In the state circuit court this morning Judge Smith will announce his decisions in the following cases Chung Yin vs Hop Chung & Co upon the demurrer to the second amended answer John [illegible] vs City of East Portland, upon the application for a writ of review

SCHOOL BOARD.—The board of school directors [illegible] yesterday as a board of equalization and made a few corrections in the tax-roll and issued a warrant to the collection of taxes directed to the clerk No other business worthy of mention was transacted

TAYLOR-STREET M. E. PEWS.—The committee on pews will be on hand at Taylor-street M. E church this (Saturday) afternoon from the hour of 12 30 till 2:30. Those who have not selected their pews are requested to do so at that time

[illegible] The [illegible] that [illegible] Hill [illegible] the Oregon and [illegible] Transcontinental company [illegible] as security the Transcontinental [illegible] principal holdings of [illegible] in the O R & N stock The loan will [illegible] the syndicate is [illegible] whether to extend the loan. When the loan was made the syndicate held the call on a certain number of shares of O R & N Co at $75, No thern Pacific preferred [illegible] $50 and common at $2[illegible] The call expires November 1 Market values of these shares is, of course less than the prices quoted above The Transcontinental company will hardly be able to get $1,000,000 elsewhere to pay the loan, and the syndicate has it in its own power to say whether or not it will accept the shares in lieu of the other pay[illegible] In that case, it will acquire practically a controlling interest in the O R & N But this does not argue that the Union Pacific will get that controlling interest, though Gould and [illegible] are large stockholders in the Union Pacific.

WILL NOT GO INTO NEWSPAPERS.—Hon W Lair Hill of The Dalles was in the city yesterday and was questioned by an OREGONIAN reporter as to the truth of the rumor that he intended once again to enter journalism—this time as editor of the leading paper of Washington territory Mr Hill said he was glad of an opportunity to deny the report, as it had given him much annoyance A great many persons had pestered him on the matter and he had received dozens of applications for subordinate positions The report arose as follows In a recent professional trip to Seattle several prominent men of that city expressed a desire that he might become interested in a newspaper there and asked him whether he would consider a proposition to take hold of the *Post-Intelligencer* They did not pretend to have authority to speak for Mr Prosch, the owner and manager Mr Hill said in substance that the *Post-Intelligencer* was a good plant and ought to grow into a good property There was some indefinite conversation and conjecture as to what the paper could be bought for Nothing more serious than that ever took place and there was no communication between Mr. Hill and the proprietor of the paper on the subject. Mr Hill never considered the matter as a serious proposition and told the gentlemen that he was entirely out of the news paper business and expected to stay out

POLICE COURT.—A large number of spectators were present at the police court yesterday, expecting to get a glimpse of the fire bug McGuire, but they were disappointed as he was not brought up John Drew, the burglar who was found with the watch stolen from Wm Bra[illegible] house on his person, waived examination and was held to answer in the sum of $1000 He went to the county jail He says he came here only a short time since, but refuses to give any information that would lead to the arrest of his pal who left the city Robt Leonard charged with using abusive and profane language to Chaplain Stubbs, was not ready for trial and his case was continued He avers that he is not the right man, but it may turn out that he is wrong In the case of Reed, the bail jumper, Judge Moreland ordered that the bonds be declared forfeited Jas Campbell said he appeared for Reed and that Tolman his bondsman had men searching for him But it was no go the bail was declared forfeited

THE INCENDIARY.—James McGuire, the incendiary captured Thursday night will probably have a hearing to-day Little is known of his record, except that he has been a vagrant ever since he came here—about three months ago very likely a sneak thief So far as the police know he had no "pal" He was arrested for vagrancy some time ago, and was discharged the day before the Esmond fire He said he left prison that he would "get even" on the town After the Coloma dock fire he was arrested along with twenty-one others and finished his sentence about a week ago He gave his full name as James Conway McGuire but would not tell where he came from He has a hang-dog look and assumes an air of cunning idiocy It is safe to suspect him of guilt in the destructive dock fires five weeks ago

GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS.—Three Chinamen, Ah Keong, Ah Poo and Chin Chu were indicted yesterday by the grand jury, the first two for chicken stealing and the third for perjury Ah Keong is the man arrested by Policeman Young and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail for stealing the chickens that were found in his possession Afterwards it is discovered that Wm M Nelson is the owner of the chickens and a complaint is entered against the Chinaman for burglary Now comes the grand jury and indicts the prisoner for burglary in breaking into the chicken coop and for grand larceny in stealing the chickens from a building Ah Poo the thief captured by Policeman Hickey, had stolen seven chickens belonging to Mrs Chris Beyer and has also been [illegible] indicted

SUES FOR THE INSURANCE.—Mrs Elizabeth Stapleton began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance company to recover $8200 the amount of insurance on the New Couch hotel and its furniture, which burned some time ago. Messrs. Burgham & Gleason and Stott & Stott are the plaintiff's attorneys. Why the defendants have not paid the insurance, which the plaintiff claims is due, is because Mrs Stapleton's husband and two other men Morrison and Duffy are now under indictment by the grand jury for arson in setting fire to the same hotel If the prisoners are convicted on these indictments Mrs Stapleton will find it very hard to get any money from the insurance company

CHARGED AGAIN WITH LIBEL.—[illegible] Shonke, the correspondent of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* who alleges to have been defamed by Dr Fo[illegible]man, has sworn out a complaint by Justice A White of Oregon City, charging the doctor with criminal libel The defendant was released under $500 bonds. The principal reason that the charge was dismissed in Justice Davis court was that the grand jury then in session could investigate the matter The charge was renewed in Clackamas county on the ground that the paper circulated there It is held by good legal authority that a criminal charge against a newspaper publisher can be tried only in the county where the paper is published

BARBED WIRE FENCES IN THE CITY.—The council will soon have to consider the matter of barbed wire fences being put up in the city People will probably claim that they have a right to put barbed wire around their premises if they see fit, and a number have done so already There can be no objection to the wire if it is placed so as not to discommode the public and act as a safeguard against flower and other thieves. But where a fence is made of this wire running along the sidewalk, so as to tear peoples' clothes, as happened on Hood street yesterday, it seems as if they should not be permitted

LOCKED ANTLERS.—Conductor F[illegible] Lyon, of the O R. & N, received yesterday from C P Chamberlain, one of the Northern Pacific conductors, a pair of locked antlers, one having evidently belonged to an old buck and the other to a young deer They were found about twelve miles from Thompson's Falls in the Coeur d'Alene mountains. The sender writes that there must have been a terrible struggle between the animals, as the ground was torn up for a considerable distance around where the horns lay.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—Some gentlemen recently returned from a trip to the dividing line between Multnomah and Wasco counties, in the Cascade mountains, report a fight between an Indian and an elk, which proved fatal to both The Indian saw the elk and shot at it, but only succeeded in giving it a mortal wound. Before he could reload his gun, the elk was upon him and a fight ensued, to the death of both. When found the Indian was cut beyond recognition He died that day and was buried near by

TWENTY FEET DEPTH.—Buoys have not yet been placed to mark the deepest channel at the mouth of the Willamette, but they will be put in position at the earliest practicable moment. Pilots desirous of having the channel pointed out to them will be accommodated if they go down the river any time to-day as an engineer will be there all afternoon However, they can can get very near as good information by examining the chart at Captain Powell's office

DELAYED TRAIN.—The Pacific express did not arrive yesterday It was detained about twenty four hours somewhere east of Spokane Falls, from what cause none of the officials here knew, or if they did know would not tell It was due at Wallula Junction about 3 o'clock this morning together with the train that left St. Paul a day later Barring further accident or delay, both trains will reach Portland between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon

BACK TO SNAKE RIVER.—The steamer Spokane having finished carrying wheat from Columbus and adjacent points to Celilo has gone to the upper Snake river to assist the Almota and John Gates in carrying the remainder of the crop of that region to Riparia. With these three boats employed the Snake river wheat will all soon be on the market.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR

[illegible] the Mechanics' [illegible] all [illegible] fail [illegible] this [illegible] the management of the fair [illegible] entirely [illegible] No the [illegible] many attractions which they have [illegible] art gallery in which was arranged this year the most complete and worthy exhibit of the kind ever made in this city From every [illegible] been obtained handsome and valuable pictures to adorn the walls Private individuals have contributed [illegible] paintings and local artists exhibit their best work Amateurs, too, have brought their sketches and the studied productions from their easels while Hon J W Whalley who recently returned from Europe brought home with him and placed on exhibition some Oriental statuary, hall and parlor pieces, which are treasures in every sense of the word, and attracted the attention of every one Two small paintings of Mount Hood [illegible] with [illegible] paintings [illegible] particularly noticeable They are the work of Mrs James Failing and are very effective in color ing A very worthy sketch, a young mother brooding over her child, is by Mrs. May Prentice of this city Two other sketches—one in crayon and the other in pencil—are of interest as showing what success a mere boy with his own innate talent has achieved, with only the aid of the public school teachers of this city The crayon picture shows the heads of three horses as they stand ready to drink and is most faithful to nature The other picture represents an ancient vale bearer, and is a perfect copy of an old and deserved popular painting The young artist is Henderson P. Deady who is now in the east completing his studies. Miss Lizzie F Shogren also has the true artist's instinct, as shown in the considerable array of the work of her pencil Thaddeus Welch, of Oregon City, has a fine large painting, "When I Was Young.

Special Exhibits

THE RUSSELL COMPANY'S EXHIBIT

to which attention has been called several times by THE OREGONIAN during the progress of the fair, holds its own to the very last again[illegible] all opponents.

The new Massillon thresher, which was only introduced here by them about two years ago, rapidly acquired and has continued to maintain the foremost position amongst that class of machines. This is largely due to their superior arrangements for separating and cleaning [illegible] grain, which are peculiar to this machine alone —prominent amongst which is the patent [illegible] attachment which so effectually loosens the straw before it passes out of the machine that complete separation of the grain is assured The capacity of this machine surpasses that of any other hitherto used on the northwest coast The Russell engine also attracts considerable attention This company are extensive builders of farm and saw mill engines, including stationary, portable and traction engines ranging from six to fifty horse-power Their last great effort in the production of a fifty horse-power automatic stationary engine, a photograph of which can be seen hanging in a large saw[illegible] burning engine on exhibition in their department in agricultural hall in the Mechanics' fair The Russell company's works are located at Massillon, Ohio, and were established in 1842 Extensive experience and unlimited capital have assisted in placing them in the very front rank as manufacturers of their class of machinery Notwithstanding that this season has been one of general depression throughout the whole of the United States, their sales have exceeded any former year and those are far ahead of those of any other house in their line in the world

BUTTERFIELD BROTHERS

Watchmakers and repairers and dealers in watchmakers' tools, lathes, etc., have attracted more notice in proportion to the size of their exhibit than anything else in the fair The delicate intricacy of their machinery, the extreme skill required both in its manufacture and use, deserve and receive more notice than the larger and commoner productions A watch is now so ordinary an article that not to possess one is the exception and not the rule They are now made and sold at so small a price that the are within the reach of all Machinery has brought about this result A few years ago a watch was a costly affair and its possession was within the reach of a few favorites of fortune only Now a good timekeeper can be purchased as low as $8 50

The Messrs. Butterfield express the opinion that a manufactory of watches of a good class could be established in Portland with profit. This is an opportunity for some of our public spirited capitalists to investigate. Certain it is that agriculture and manufacture must go hand in hand together before we can expect to realize that position for Oregon that her climate, geographical location and natural advantages entitle her to

THE NORTH PACIFIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Have secured quite a large number of orders through their exhibit of buggies light wagons and carriages. They have succeeded in convincing the public that a first-class article can be and is made in Portland cheaper than the same quality of goods could be purchased from the east It has been too much the practice here to imagine that everything first class must come from a distance off The sooner this idea is disposed of the better If you want to buy a carriage is it not far better to go to a manufacturer in your own town and see for yourself what you are getting for your money than to send an order east and take what you can get A carriage, of all articles in the world, may prove the most deceptive After it is painted and varnished it is impossible to tell what materials are used underneath The North Pacific Manufacturing Co will hold you a carriage of first-class materials You can go to see it every step while it is being made and when finished will charge you less than the imported article would cost Patronize home industry They also make a specialty of repairing Works corner of Twenty second and T streets

BEHLOW'S FURS

The fur closes to-night and, although its costly exhibit of furs will be seen no more for another twelve months at the Mechanics' Fair, they will be found with thousands of dollars worth more at his store, No 29 Washington street. The season approaches when a fur cloak, robe or set of furs will be the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady They are not like some of the ephemeral productions of the looms Once purchased they are almost everlasting in wear Furs have been always appreciated in all ages and by all nations As diamond is are to jewels so are furs to dress Behlow keeps all kinds from the modest squirrel to the costly sable seal and ermine Call and examine his splendid stock before purchasing No occasion to send to New York or anywhere else, He can supply you At the same time his prices are reasonable and his transactions honorable If he tells you an article you can depend upon its being just what he represents it to be

PEORIA STONEWARE.

Among the many meritorious exhibits at the Mechanics' fair was one which attracted considerable and well deserved attention from dairymen and practical housewives We refer to the splendid exhibit of Peoria stoneware, made by Messrs. Hegele, Crowell & Co well known importers and jobbers, 52 and 54 Front street This stoneware is warranted positively brine and acid proof It is unequaled in quality, perfect in shape and uniform in thickness The best proof that it gives unqualified satisfaction is that upwards of 40,000 gallons have been sold since May, 1884 by the above firm Although not entered for competition, not being an article of home manufacture, yet its evident superiority was so great the committee on awards felt impelled to bestow upon it the second prize

THE SILSBY FIRE ENGINE

Which was supplied to the city of Vancouver, W T by the Gutta Percha and Rubber company of Front street Portland has proved the most attractive exhibit in machinery hall The constant streams of water that it throws would certainly soon extinguish any fire in which it might be used It has many valuable improvements. To-day is the last chance to examine it.

MOFFITT & ANDRUS

Are now prepared to sell at their store, N[illegible] Washington street, any of the dainty shoes or slippers they have had on exhibition at the fair Their stock of both ladies and gentlemens boots and shoes of first-class makes, American and French, is unsurpassed by any house in Portland They are gentlemanly and polite to every one who calls to inspect their stock whether they purchase or not. Their prices are fixed to suit the times.

THE CIDER PRESS

Has become one of the recognized institutions at the fair To-day will be the last opportunity to get a glass of the sparkling beverage made from Oregon apples, ground and pressed in view of all No water or anything else is added to it, but it is the pure unadulterated [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] now [illegible] of the [illegible] purchased [illegible] First [illegible] which [illegible] This is [illegible] elegant location [illegible] the [illegible]

RUSSELL [illegible] SHOW

[illegible] Then exhibition [illegible] attracted crowds of ladies who look and admire and then tell their husbands of the [illegible] store No [illegible] First street Once there the [illegible] and the prices preclude the possibility of getting out without purchasing

THE SMALLEST SAW

On exhibition in the fair is claimed by their to be the best saw in the world They claim that it will cut more lumber in a given time with less wear than any other and are desirous of making a test in some mill of sufficient power, and will be run it in competition against any saw that can be produced

[illegible] ROBBINS & SON

Did not exhibit in the fair this year, in consequence of the unusual amount of labor incurred by them in running off below cost price their stock of brackets picture frames etc, and renovating their store and premises. This was rendered absolutely necessary by their increasing trade in musical instruments and sheet and book music Their appointment as the sole agents for the sale of the Henry F Miller piano in the northwest together with the other noted makers of pianos and organs that they represent, requires the whole of their undivided attention Although not exhibitors in the Mechanics fair they have a splendid exhibition of their own in their store No 229 First street, comprising pianos of the most noted makers, the Robbins & Son the M[illegible] Cammon and others that they have dealt in for years, and the Henry F Miller, whose praises are sounded by professors and vocalists throughout the length and breadth of the land They also have a full selection of organs, Kimbal, Whitney & Holmes, etc., and an assortment of stringed instruments and everything in their line

To-Day's Musical Programme

AFTERNOON.

1	[illegible] March Forget me not	[illegible]
	Potpourri from Louise Miller	Verdi
	Medley Quadrille Grand Aggregation	Beyer
4	[illegible] In the Gloaming	Walston
	[illegible] Mazurka	[illegible]
	Medley Overture Sweet Roses	Hour
	Tempest [illegible]	[illegible]

EVENING [illegible]

1	[illegible] Regiment March	[illegible]
	Day at Coney Island Medley	Cox
	Dancing in the Barn Schottische	Boettger
4	Medley Waltz Color [illegible]	Walston
5	Grand March Bay State	Keller
	CLOSE [illegible]	
1	March [illegible]	Boyer
	[illegible]	Boyer
	[illegible] Of In My Slumbers	[illegible]
4	Medley Overture Souvenirs	Walston
	The Mechanics Fair Galop	

DEATH OF A NOTABLE WOMAN

MRS ELOISA HARVEY died at her residence in this city, on the corner of Alder street and East Park, on yesterday morning

Mrs Harvey was the daughter of Dr John McLoughlin, the first chief factor and governor of the Hudson Bay company west of the Rocky mountains Her mother was the widow of the celebrated Alexander McKay, the partner of John Jacob Astor in the Tonquin expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1811 which resulted in the founding of Astoria

Mrs Harvey was born on February 13, 1817, at Fort William in what is now the province of Toronto, Canada, where her father was then employed as a physician to the Northwest fur company Upon the union of his company with the Hudson Bay company her father was appointed governor of the latter on this side of the mountains, and came here overland in 1821, bringing his daughter Eloisa with him

In 1838 Miss McLoughlin was married at Vancouver to Mr William Glen Rae of the Hudson Bay company by whom she had three children, and of these Mrs Theodore Wygant and Mrs Joseph Myrick are still living and residents of this city. In 1840 Mr and Mrs Rae went on the company's steamer Beaver to Stickeen, in Alaska, and took charge of the company's post there In 1841 they returned, Mrs. Wygant being born on the down trip of the steamer and proceeded to San Francisco California, then called Yerba Buena, and took charge of the company's post there until 1845, when Mr Rae died The widow returned to Oregon where she lived with her father until his death in 1857 In October 1850, she married Mr Daniel Harvey, by whom she had three children, Mr Daniel Harvey, Mrs. D F Leahy and Mr James W McL. Harvey, who are all now living in this city In 1867 Mr and Mrs Harvey removed from Oregon City to Portland, and in 1868 she was again left widow

Mrs Harvey was an interesting woman of great force of character, and in many ways reminded one of her noble father—"The old Doctor" Those who knew her best held her in the highest esteem, and among the early settlers she will always be remembered with kindness and respect

She saw this country transformed from a wilderness to a prosperous and civilized state After three score years of exemplary and faithful life spent on its wave-washed shores, she has lain down to rest in its bosom, in the blessed hope of the final resurrection with the just.

Mrs Harvey will be buried at 2 o'clock P M on Sunday the 26th instant, from Trinity church, of which she was a communicant

DD

BRIEF MENTION

Last day of the Mechanics' fair

An additional fifty dollars has been offered for the recovery of T A Clarke This makes $200 reward

Silver medal for the handsomest baby under eighteen months old at the Mechanics fair this afternoon

The steamer Traveler makes regular trips to La Camas on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at [illegible] o'clock

The first concert of the orchestral union will be given Tuesday the 28th inst Season tickets can be had at Simon Harris

John Clowry, a longshoreman broke the large bone of his left leg on Thursday, and was sent to St Vincent's hospital as a city patient.

The funeral of the late Hamilton F Corbett yesterday, was attended by a very large concourse All wholesale houses closed from 1 to [illegible] o'clock Services were read by Dr A. L. Lindsley of the First Presbyterian church

H W Pretyman has begun suit against the O R & N Co claiming $1000 damages for a box of pear grafts which he alleges the company permitted to lay on their wharf and spoil without notifying the plaintiff of their arrival

COMPLIMENTING COMPANY G

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W T Oct 23

Brigadier-General William Kapus, commanding Second Brigade, Oregon Volunteer Militia—*General*—The undersigned officers, judges of the competitive drill at the Mechanics fair at Portland, on the 16th of October, 1884, desire to express the gratification and pleasure afforded them by the excellence displayed by company "G," First regiment of militia The drilling in both schools of the company and the manual was excellent and reflects great credit on both officers and men

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

AUGUSTUS H BAINBRIDGE,
Captain 14th infantry

WILLIAM W McCAMMON,
First lieutenant and adjutant 14th infantry

ALFRED HASBROUCK JR.,
Second lieutenant 14th infantry

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Hon C. W Fulton of Astoria will speak at Gervais Thursday night next, to the republicans there and at Oregon City Friday night.

Hon W Carey Johnson will speak at a republican meeting at Sheridan on Saturday, November 1, and at a grand rally at Lafayette on the evening of Monday the 3d

Hon George W McBride of St Helens, secretary of the republican state central committee, is in the city and will be at headquarters this forenoon

ASKS THE ASSIGNEE'S REMOVAL.—White, Goldsmith & Co have made application to the state circuit court to remove the assignee of the estate of Goldsmith & Cooper, insolvent debtors of East Portland, who is a brother of the senior member of the firm, on the ground that he mismanages affairs and is doing all in his power to defeat the claim of the plaintiffs which is for $10,000

To George William Curtis, New York You will observe that the Ohio end of the party, which you describe as "an organized conspiracy for spoils," has bumped up against the business section of the people's threshing machine. You will likewise notice that the threshing machine came out of the discussion uninjured, and is still doing business at the old stand We agree with you that your democratic party is "very hungry," but it will have to continue to fast a little while longer.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE EAST SIDE

[illegible] November [illegible] Springs The grievance of John [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Water st [illegible] ordinance under which [illegible] street was improved, thus rendering said Water street at the intersection of [illegible] unsuitable for use"—half its width

Jessel Goodsworth, who was recently taken to Corvallis county under arrest for threatening to kill was acquitted of that charge but subsequently sent to jail for selling whisky to Indians. His saloon in East Portland has been closed in consequence

The enrollment and attendance of pupils at the East Portland public schools (District 2) for the first month the present school year shows an increase of above 100 over the corresponding period last year Prof W A. Wetzell, the new principal is both efficient and earnest, and the beneficial results of his vigilance and of improved methods adopted by him, are already apparent

It is said there will be no possibility of a law suit growing out of the assessment of city property the ensuing year, as R L Gillespie the recorder elect, will copy the county roll entire, including the valuation of property This will no doubt suit taxpayers, but at the present six mill limit the taxes from such an assessment will scarce run the city government six months

The I street elevated roadway and sidewalks are completed east of the railroad, terminating between Second and Third streets. The [illegible] are now being erected west of the track

Just Received.

At [illegible] sewing machine store 16 [illegible] assortment of "Household" sewing machines direct from the factory at Providence [illegible]

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St Portland, Or

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches Jewelry Silverware Clocks Spectacles, etc Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order Orders from the country promptly attended to Goods expressed on application

KOHN & STEINBACH.

OVERCOATS!

The [illegible] from consideration of a [illegible] the object of overcoats is apparently [illegible] of temperature [illegible] the thoroughfare [illegible] develop their manly form in a warm top coat [illegible] pea jacket [illegible] less expensive than an overcoat and likely to furnish sufficient protection until the [illegible] heavier garment [illegible] who are now ready to [illegible] overcoats we offer a tempting display of all grades, from the cheapest worth making to the finest grade [illegible] extravagant [illegible] whatever [illegible] apparel [illegible] advantage than you can be [illegible] We know [illegible] fabric is not all wool [illegible] tell you so at the [illegible]

PEA JACKETS!

You [illegible] double breasted [illegible] We have a large variety of the [illegible] prices from $15 to $25

HATS AND CAPS!

Some new styles opened this week We [illegible] the [illegible] finest quality of hats at [illegible] regular hat store

Come and see us, and if not convenient for you to call send your address and we will mail you our Catalogue free

THE [illegible] CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS Cor First & Morrison Sts

"TELL THE TRUTH"

WE WILL

[illegible] made of [illegible] Manufactured and sold [illegible] by

Wilzinski Bros. & Co.,

Cor Front and Alder sts., Portland Or

[illegible]

Fir, $3 50 Ash $4 50 Oak, $5 50

JACKSON & CO.,

Front st. bet. Ainsworth Dock and Engine House

[illegible] pains in back [illegible] loss of appetite [illegible] breath and taste in [illegible] entirely cured [illegible] the use of

USE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER [illegible] KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

One event happeneth to them all.
—ECCLESIASTES II 14

One event happens to all co-operative or assessment societies but they have existed many years. They fail The country is fast [illegible] with the wrecks of such organizations. Any agent of the UNION MUTUAL will furnish you with a list of hundreds which started with [illegible] of which are now dead and [illegible] who patronized them The UNION MUTUAL LIFE will insure you as [illegible] sound safe reliable insurance that will be paid when due without deduction or hesitation

WILLIAM F MASON,
Room 15, Labbe Building Portland, Or

GILMAN HOUSE
[illegible]
LOUIS EPPINGER

[illegible]

We have come to the conclusion that

LOW PRICES

Will sell goods, and in order to maintain the large sales we have been enjoying the past ten days, we have again

REDUCED EVERY ARTICLE

In our establishment, and will commence this

[illegible] SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT 20th

Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.

We call special attention to our large stock of

RICH GOLD CHANDELIERS

—AND—

Library Lamps!

Having sold in the past two weeks over 120 LIBRARY LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, but our larger sales in

Crockery,

Glass and Plated Ware,

And the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.

Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all, whether come to purchase or not.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.

REMEMBER,

The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.

[illegible]

87 and 89 First St.

86 and 88 Second St.

WE DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN

MEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

Our Fall Stock

—OF—

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

TIES,

SCARFS,

Etc., Etc.,

Is unequaled in this city for

Cheapness Variety and Quality.

[illegible]

[illegible] First St,

[illegible],

FURRIERS,

82 First St [illegible] bet Stark and Oak

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices

SEAL SACKS. DOLMANS FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

[illegible] guaranteed

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER.

The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market.

Brewed in Portland.

PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTIONS

WM. GARDNER & CO.,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

HOT WATER HEATING A SPECIALTY

Corner Third and Alder streets, Portland.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COACHMAN TO HIS LOVE.

How beautiful the maid is, as
At the stable door she stands;
Just twenty-five year old next grass,
And rising sixteen hands;
Her chestnut hair is banged across,
Square as a hunter's tail,
And her step is like a Derby 'oss
A-comin' back to scale.

O, Eveleen your madd'ning kiss
Within my memory lags
When o'er the halter chains I hiss,
Or litter down the nags.
And when the menial fork I ply,
Or mix the mash of bran,
Your form is present to my eye—
I am a happy man!

Fair maiden, can it be, indeed,
To win you I may hope?
You to the halter may I lead,
Or, at the worst, elope!
O bliss! O rapture! how the thought
Illumes the harness room
That I from coachman may be brought
Up to the rank of groom!

But ever at my anxious heart
A haunting care will prey;
How saddle be the lover's part
If dawns no bridle day!
Or if the maid my suit should scorn—
Her heart should 'ossify,
And she should leave me all forlorn,
How wretched then were I!

But, Eveleen, 'tis time to bolt,
Here comes your father cross,
With the revolver of the Colt,
The pistol of the 'oss;
Farewell, farewell, for I must fly,
I do not love a scene.
He weighs fourteen stun more than I—
Adieu, my Eveleen!

—*Chicago Tribune.*

A DOCTOR'S RUSE.

Dr. Paul Ventnor sat alone in his office, his hands crossed on his knees, his eyes fixed upon vacancy, the light from the side-jet falling upon his worn, anxious face.

The room was barely comfortable. The floor was covered with matting; the wall paper was shabby, but was cheerfully relieved by a few cheap, yet brightly colored chromos, and the heavily-gilt frame which inclosed his diploma. A desk somewhat littered, a bookcase but partly filled, an old-fashioned sofa and a few stuffed, stiff-backed chairs were all the furniture visible. We say visible, because within a small curtained alcove were a low, narrow bedstead, and a dingy toilet stand, in keeping with a cracked washbowl and pitcher which surmounted it, and with the rickety towel-rack which stood beside it.

The doctor was quite a young man, prepossessing in appearance, and positive in his manner—his grave, thoughtful face indicating character and a fair degree of reserved strength. His clothes had a seedy look; they were entire, but much worn, frayed around the button holes, the faded binding rendered less noticeable by the application of ink.

In fact, the doctor was very poor, and the outlook for the future was in no wise encouraging. He had been located in that quarter of the city for three months, and yet had not received a single professional call. He had spent his means, and had been compelled to pawn his surgical instruments and a few of his books; he was in arrears for boarding, while the landlord had given him notice to vacate the room.

The doctor was not to blame for his straightened circumstances. He had practiced rigid economy he had nailed up his sign and distributed his circulars; he was at least theoretically well up in his profession; his address was in his favor; he had patiently waited. There was not much sickness in the neighborhood, and what little patronage there was went into the hands of the older practitioners. No wonder that the young doctor's attitude was a forlorn one, and the expression on his face almost devoid of hope.

Suddenly his countenance brightened. Some one had pulled the bell. Who else, if not a patient? He opened the door, and a lady entered. She was closely veiled and yet she was young, because of the elasticity in her movements.

"You are Dr. Ventnor?" she asked, her voice sweet and distinct, though slightly tremulous.

"At your service, madam," he answered, with a polite bow. "Pray be seated."

She took the chair which he placed for her and removed her veil; and as she did so, he noticed that her hand was small, white, shapely and bejeweled. Her face was exceedingly fair, though it wore a troubled look. Her eyes were black and lustrous. They made a rapid survey of the room, and then they rested upon the doctor's face in such a steady, calculating, estimating way, that he felt the blood filling his cheeks.

"I wish you to call upon my father," she said.

"To-night?" asked the doctor.

"Well—no" she debatingly answered. "to-morrow will do. I tell you beforehand it's an odd case, and a bad one. If you succeed in relieving him you have only to name your fee."

"What is his malady?" asked the doctor.

"He's a hypochondriac," she slowly, half-unwillingly admitted, the color coming and going in her face. "He has a strange hallucination, and if he were lifted out of it it will end in his death."

The doctor was becoming fascinated with the sweet voice, the graceful gestures, the black eyes, which grew more lustrous because anxiety had filled them with tears. He drew his chair nearer to her own.

"You have consulted other physicians?" he asked.

"Quite a number," she replied a little flurriedly. "Some of the best in the city."

"Without success?"

"Oh, of course;" and she spoke with impatience. "They had no—no—intentions. They argued, and—hooted."

There was something charming about those pauses in the choice of words.

"You think they should have humbled him?" the doctor asked.

"Yes!" she answered, her face brightening wondrously. "You have caught the idea. Oh, sir, I believe that you can cure him."

In her eagerness she unconsciously laid her hand on his arm, and the touch thrilled him.

"Why did you come to me?" he asked. "I am young, inexperienced, unknown."

"Why?" she inquired with a searching look. "I do not know. Why do we do queer things?" and smiled a little oddly. "They come to us like a—a—revelation."

It was an ambiguous explanation, and yet he understood her.

"Perhaps the other physicians were too old and knew too much," she added, the odd smile again stirring her lips.

"I will do what I can," the doctor gravely said. "What is the character of the hallucination?"

"It is concerning his food," she slowly replied, the piquancy dying out of her face. "Or, to be precise, it concerns what is given him to drink. For days at a time nothing liquid passes his lips. Oh, it is just dreadful."

"There are rational moments?" the doctor asked.

"Yes, thank God!" she exclaimed, with sweet fervor. "Otherwise he would be in his grave."

"He fancies the water to be poisoned, eh?"

"Oh, worse!" cried the lovely visitor, "Filled with the finest needles."

"Ah!" ejaculated Dr. Ventor. He was thoughtful for a minute—then added: "Give me your address. I'll call to-morrow."

She handed him a card upon which was printed:

G. B. BRANSON,
No. —, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The doctor knew the gentleman by reputation; he felt sure that there was a heavy fee in prospect.

"You will be sure to come?" his visitor asked, with a delightful tremor in her voice.

"Without fail," was the doctor's answer, as he accompanied her to the door. "Is your father in distress now?"

"Very much so, sir."

They had reached the doorstep. It was so early in the evening yet, that she was not in need of an escort.

"One thing more, Miss Branson," he said, "it may be best for me not to call as a physician."

"Why not?" asked she, in quiet surprise.

"He may be prejudiced," replied the doctor. "Probably you have not caught my meaning. A great deal will depend upon adroitness. Could I not come upon some pretended business? Of a kind in which he takes an interest?"

She bent her head, and he noticed how finely poised it was.

"He has houses to rent on Brandywine street," she said, after a pause. "To rent and to sell."

"Very good," rejoined the doctor, "that will serve me. No, Miss Branson, you must not be surprised if I cut up some queer antics." He laughed as he said that. "Watch me closely for a clew to what I would have you do or say."

He felt that she was keenly regarding him, in the dimness through her veil.

"I think I understand," she simply said. "Good morning, sir."

The next morning Dr. Paul Ventor took from a drawer a strong horseshoe magnet. He rubbed steadily upon the blades of his pocket knife with one of the poles of the magnet, thoroughly electrifying it. He purchased a paper of very fine needles at an adjoining store; then set out for the residence of his patient.

He found the latter to be a man well advanced in life, intelligent and genial—so genial in fact that the doctor wondered at their being so much of the suspectful in his nature.

The room was magnificently furnished, yet without a violation of harmony or taste. The owner was evidently a man of wealth, disposed to consult his ease.

The doctor at once opened a conversation about the houses on Brandywine street, in which Mr. Branson earnestly joined, and vividly explained points in the speculation.

"Sir, could I trouble you for a drink of water?" the doctor suddenly asked.

"Certainly," replied the other. "Kate, please bring Mr. ——?"

"Ventnor," supplied the doctor.

"A glass of water," completed Mr. Branson.

He was addressing his daughter who had called upon the doctor the evening before, and she was seated in one of the bay windows. She put aside her book, left the room, and returned with a glass of water, which the doctor accepted with a bow.

He was more impressed with her loveliness than ever before, now that he had a better view of her. Her hair was black and abundant her air dignified, her manner royal; she was undoubtedly an intelligent, refined sensible, pure-minded young woman.

No glance of recognition passed between them—at least her father did not notice any; but the doctor saw a waiting, wistful, trustful, anticipating look in her eyes which made his pulses throb faster.

He raised the glass to his lips and then a well-feigned look of astonishment crossed his face. He ejected some of the water, plucked at his mustache, then strode to the window, where he seemed absorbed in an examination of the contents of the glass.

"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Branson.

"Matter?" sharply repeated the doctor, as he turned from the window. "Sir, who is this girl?" he sternly asked.

"Girl!" exclaimed Mr. Branson, with a frown. "She is my daughter."

"I beg a thousand pardons!" humbly rejoined the doctor, seeming quite flurried. "This is remarkable! Very remarkable!" and he stared into the glass.

"What is remarkable?" asked Mr. Branson with a gasp.

"There are needles swimming in the water!" announced the doctor, the nonplused look still on his face. "Hundreds of them, sir! How did they get in? Why did she bring me such stuff as this?"

"Needles!" exclaimed Mr. Branson, becoming very much excited. "There, Kate!" he added with an air of triumph. "What have I always told you?"

Miss Branson stared into the tumbler, her face comically demure.

"I see no needles," she said.

"Oh, you don't, eh?" sarcastically rejoined the doctor. "What do you say, Mr. Branson?" and he handled the old gentleman the glass.

"You are right, sir," declared he. "I see them with the naked eye; and my sight is none of the best, for I am almost seventy. But you cannot convince her."

"May be I can," objected the doctor.

He took out his knife, thrust into the glass the magnetized blade, and when he withdrew it a number of needles were adhering to it, for he had adroitly dropped them into the water.

"What have you to say now?" he asked, his eyes upon Kate.

"I am convinced," she said. "Why it is just horrible!"

The doctor turned to Mr. Branson, and said:

"You do not seem greatly surprised?"

"Well, no," replied the old gentleman, with a grin, "it is no new experience to me. For months I have found needles in the water, milk, tea, coffee—in everything served up to me to drink. I cannot begin to tell you what I have suffered. I called in several physicians, but they laughed at me, and treated it as the fancy of a disordered mind. You are the only person who ever detected the needles, and I know you had no hint of the matter from me or anybody else. I shall ever hold you in grateful remembrance, if for no other reason than because you have convinced my daughter. She will believe, with me, that a diabolical and systematic attempt has been made upon my life."

"On mine, sir, in this instance," grimly rejoined the doctor. "It is an outrageous affair, and must be looked into. Who filled this glass?"

"Richard," replied Miss Branson.

"Who is Richard," asked the doctor.

"A domestic."

"Send him here at once," peremptorily ordered the doctor.

Mr. Branson stared with admiration at his visitor; he was a man of nerve, of purpose and of promptness; he would certainly unravel the mystery.

"This man Richard," the doctor asked "is he a colored man?"

"A mulatto."

"Compos-mentis?"

"A trifle simple minded, I suspect."

"How long has he been with you?"

"Three years."

"Ah!" ejaculated the doctor. "He must be sent away at once."

The servant came into the room, preceded by Miss Branson.

"Did you fill this glass with water?" the doctor sharply asked.

"Yes, sah," answered the mulatto, a harmless-looking fellow, with high cheek bones and watery eyes.

"Did you drop any needles into it?" asked the doctor.

"Golly, no!" exclaimed the man. "Dar's no needles in it. It's an old, cranky notion of Mr. Branson's. He keeps us all on an edge about it."

"Oh he does, eh?" frowned the doctor. "Well, it's no fancy."

"Dar's no needles in the water," declared the man.

"We'll see," said the doctor, as he thrust the magnetized knife-blade into the glass. "What are these, pray?" indicating a number of dangling needles.

There was something comical in the way the man's eyes dilated.

"Dey is needles, sah, sure as you live!" he exclaimed. "Dey must jist been in the cooler. I didn't put 'em in; I swear I didn't sah!"

"Your services here end with to-day!" the doctor sternly said. "If there is any money due you Mr. Branson will pay it."

A dumb-founded look settled upon the servant's face, and he was about to protest with vehemence, when Mr. Branson sternly seconded the doctor's order.

"I owe you a week's wages, which Kate will pay you at once," he said. "Now go and be thankful I didn't have you up before a magistrate."

The man bestowed a fierce, angry glance upon the doctor, and then slowly and sullenly left the room.

Mr. Branson and the doctor conversed for an hour upon various topics. The old gentleman was wonderfully pleased with him, and cordial in his invitation to him to call again.

Miss Branson accompanied the doctor to the door.

"Your father is cured," he said.

"Do you think so?" she asked, her handsome eyes on the face. "We will wait a week. That was an admirable ruse. Take this, please; it is simply a remembrance."

A roll of something was placed in his hand.

"Thank you!" he gratefully said.

"You were rather hard on Richard," reminded Miss Branson, with a smile.

"I wronged him," admitted the doctor. "But—I had to assail some one. Can you explain the matter to him, and procure him a situation elsewhere?"

"I will try," she replied.

The doctor bowed, and hurried back to his office. He payed the debts that annoyed him most, and felt like another man. At the end of the week he received a second voluntary fee from his fair friend.

The tide turned; patients called on him or sent for him; his practice became assured; he was soon on the high road to competency.

He became a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. Branson, and finally married the fair, dark-eyed young girl who had brought him his first case.

Significance of Rings.

It is understood that a gentleman who desires to marry wears a plain or chased gold ring upon the first finger of the left or heart hand. When he becomes engaged the ring passes to the second finger. After marriage it passes to the third finger. If however, the gentleman desires his lady friends to clearly understand that he is not "in the market" and does not wish to marry at all, he wears the signet upon the little finger. This will inform ladies that he is beyond reach. With the ladies a plain or chased gold ring on the little finger of the left hand indicates "not engaged" or ready for an offer. When engaged the ring passes to the third finger of the right hand. When married the third finger on their left hand receives the ring. When a young lady desires to defy all suitors she places rings—one on the first and one on the fourth finger. A writer on the subject of rings says: "Though the ring of gold has long been looked upon as a necessity in the marriage ceremony, it is by no means indispensable, and civil marriages may be contracted without it. The Puritans abolished the ring, or, rather, tried to do so; they looked upon its use as superstitious and of heathen origin. Quakers generally object to the ring on account of its heathen origin, but the ladies of that persuasion have shown a decided preference for its continuance on account of the invidious position in which a married lady might be placed for the want of it. Wedding rings are placed on the left hand to typify obedience. The converse is probably the reason why the engagement bond is placed on the third right-hand finger of a *fiancee*, who still possesses a large amount of freedom, and frequently exercises her power in an arbitrary manner."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

A Calla Lily.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A feather in the professional cap of Miss McCalla the girlish stenographer, is the request of Lieutenant Lockwood of the Greely expedition, coming all the way down from his Arctic grave, that this young lady alone should transcribe his note-books for the use of the United States. Such a remembrance and direction is a double compliment, both to the accuracy of Miss McCalla's skill in reading and the intelligence of her womanly transcript, which has to deal with scientific details. It is more than an individual compliment; it shows the estimate which this young officer put upon a woman's work. To have been remembered at all, in messages, by name in those dreary regions skirting the pole and in the long night of horror and trial, is the most touching and gratifying to the friends of the Arctic heroes. To have been commissioned by dying hands to carry out a trust and complete the record of a crowning work has more than the personal tribute in it; it is a compliment to all skilled womanhood in this one woman. The note books are now in Miss McCalla's hands, and she has begun the translation. The fourth book which is the one that went with Lieutenant Lockwood to the highest point reached by known man, six miles in advance of other explorers, is naturally the record which is first in interest, and is the one which is now in process of transcription. General Lockwood forwarded the notes of the Greely expedition and his son's request to the accomplished young Philadelphian, and these two stand guard over the relics and are responsible for them to the United States.

Inquiries About War Records.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—In speaking of the demand upon the republican committee here from the several sections of the country for reading matter, Secretary McPherson explained that most of the inquiries from the south were for the Blair and educational bills which the democratic house refused to consider at the last session. From the west the bulk of letters received required information about the tariff, land grants and loyalty to the government during the rebellion.

"You would be surprised," said Mr. McPherson, "to know how many young men are inquiring about loyalty during the war. I had a man write me from Kansas the other day, asking if it was true the democrats in congress refused to support President Lincoln's war measures. I looked up the record and answered the letter. I catalogued the bills and propositions the democrats opposed, which were to sustain the president's action. When the war broke out President Lincoln called for troops, blockaded the harbors, directed that 5 per cent. be added to the customs due, and took other measures to suppress the insurrection and raise money to defray the expense of the impending war. There was no law for any of this, but he presumed that the exigencies of the hour warranted it. When congress came together bills were offered legalizing these acts of the president. The records show that every democrat opposed them.

The Chinese Empress.

The Empress Tzon Ann, who is aged 57, is not of Tartar origin, as frequently stated, but is a real Chinese, and her father was a member of the Hamlin, or Academy of Sciences. Her husband, the Emperor Hien-Fong, died in October, 1861, in Manchuria, where he had retired after the taking of Pekin by the Anglo-French army. The empress has the reputation of being highly accomplished, but she is a declared enemy of Europeans and European civilization. When her son, the late Emperor Tong Tzi, who died in February, 1874, was attacked with smallpox, General Vlangali, Russian embassador, sent his private medical attendant, Dr. Zelowski, to the palace, but the empress refused to accept his services and preferred to place in the sick chamber the hideous statue of the god Tamien, to which the Chinese attribute the power of healing. One day a European diplomatist wished to present a portrait of his sovereign to the empress, but she replied, "Chinese etiquette does not permit the emperor to receive portraits of his vassals in the interior of his palace."

"Man's work's from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."
Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many ills peculiar to your sex.

MYSTERY OF THE PLAINS.

Fate of a Train Loaded with Nitro-Glycerine Revealed.

Denver News.

The following story was told to a *News* reporter by an old miner just from the hills: "Would you like to hear a strange thing that happened me last week?" Of course the reply was in the affirmative; so seating ourselves in the office of the St. James, and tilting our chairs at the proper angle, he said: Some years ago, while prospecting near Idaho Springs, I came upon a rich lead. The rock, however, was hard and had to be drilled, and necessarily required two men to do the work. While I was still in a quandary as to who I could get, a stranger came up to where I was at work and asked me if I knew where he could get employment. I inquired whether he knew anything of mining and could hold and strike a drill.

He assured me that he had worked in mines in California and Nevada for years, and thought he understood it. Something in the manner and conversation of the man made me take a strong and sudden fancy to him, and I never had cause to be sorry for it. He gave his name as Robert Williams, and had a mild and rather agreeable face, but with a melancholy that seemed to be the result of years of habit. As it is customary in this country, especially in the mining districts, not to inquire particularly into a man's antecedents, I at once made a proposition to Williams to join me and work the new prospect on shares. He accepted the offer, and, as I said before, I never had occasion to regret the transaction. Always quiet, sober and industrious, he became a favorite with every one, the only remarkable thing about him being he never once in any way referred to his early life. Our mine turned out pretty well, and Williams and I continued partners in working that and other claims over since until last week, when he died after a very short illness with pneumonia. On the last day, when he felt that he could not live, he called me to his bedside and told me a wonderful story. He said: "I was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. My father was a large iron manufacturer, and gave me all the benefits of a good education and indulged me in everything that money could buy. When I became of age I was admitted to the firm. Shortly afterwards, owing to the fluctuations in the iron market, our firm was forced to suspend. The blow was a particularly severe one to me, as I was engaged to one of the most beautiful as well as wealthy ladies of the Iron City. At this time stories were rife of the immense riches of Colorado, and the Pike's peak and other excitements were drawing to that favored country a large number of the young men of the east. With bright visions of the future and the fortune that I would make to replace that I had lost, I started west. Upon arriving at St. Joe I found a number of trains fitting out for the promised land. While seeking to make some arrangements to cross the plains, I was accosted one day by a man who asked me if I was going to Colorado. Upon being told that that was my intention, he said: 'I am about sending a wagon loaded with nitro-glycerine, or blasting oil, as it is called, to the Colorado mines and as the trip is attended with some danger, I find it difficult to get any one to take the risk. I will pay well for the service, and all expenses besides.' Not knowing or realizing the danger, I eagerly seized the opportunity. Joining a party of emigrants who were about to cross the plains, without informing them of the dangerous character of the cargo contained in our wagon, I started one morning together with another man who was employed with me. When we camped for the night we always drew our wagon a little to one side, took our horses out and slept at some distance away. Toward the close of an afternoon in September, 1860, when near McCardless' ranch, on the Little Blue, the skies became dark, a thunder storm arose and as fate would have it a bolt of lightning struck our wagon, exploded its contents, which consisted of 3500 pounds of the dangerous substance, killing every one of the small party, together with all of the horses and cattle, and reducing to fragments every wagon in the train. By a miracle I was riding considerably in advance at the time, seeking to get a shot at some antelope who were grazing in the distance. I became aware of a report louder and more distinct than thunder, and turning on my horse, saw a dense cloud of smoke where the train should have been, but could not discover its whereabouts. Riding back, I beheld a horrible sight. Bodies of men without legs or arms lay scattered about, and mingled in the confusion of fragments of wagons and their freight were the still quivering carcasses of cattle and horses. You can judge of my horror at the spectacle. I was the only living survivor of the party. Almost bereft of my senses I rode on, and was seized with a new terror. What account could I give of the party or how explain their mysterious disappearance? Then I came to a resolution that was both cowardly and inhumane. I would avoid going to the points of destination of the train and would conceal the facts of its fate in the fear that I might be accused of making away with it. Instead of stopping at the mining camps near Pike's Peak, I made a detour around them, fearing to meet anyone who would question me, and went to California. Once in a while I would see a newspaper in which the mysterious disappearance of the wagon train and those composing it was commented on everyone believing they had been massacred by Indians. This secret I have kept locked in my breast all these long years, and it has tortured me at times almost beyond endurance." At this point of his story Williams became so weak that he could not continue, and shortly after breathed his last.

TRAGEDY AND A HEROINE.

Bravery of a Danish Lady in a Penal Settlement.

London Times.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal a few days' sail from Calcutta, are the great penal settlement of India, especially the former, where more than 10,000 native convicts, many of them belonging to the most desperate class of criminals, are kept under restraint, or employed in out-of-door labor under vigilant supervision. A branch convict settlement exists at Camorta, the capital of the Nicobar islands, where there are at present 200 convicts, guarded by thirty men of the Second Madras native infantry and a like number of police under a native chief constable. The officer in charge of the station was Mr. de Roepstorff, a Danish gentleman belonging to the Indian civil uncovenanted service. A havildar, or native sergeant of the Madras infantry, a man of thirty years' service, had been accused by a native watchman of appropriating cocoanuts, and had in return struck the watchman and put him for a short time under a sentry. The next day Mr. de Roepstorff commenced the investigation of the case, and having taken the evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the hearing till the following day, when the havildar was ordered to bring up his witnesses. Shortly afterward he was riding past the native infantry barracks, about thirty yards off, when the havildar fired at him from his room and hit him between the shoulders, the bullet coming out at the breast. He fell from his horse, and the orderly and groom who were with him went instantly to his assistance. He was only able to say: 'Do not be confused; take care of the mem-sahib' (his wife) or she will be shot too." Mrs. de Roepstorff, who was riding a little behind, came up, but her husband was unable to speak further, and he died in a few minutes. The havildar immediately afterward reloaded his rifle and blew his own brains out.

The position of the poor lady was deplorable—her husband killed before her eyes, not a soul who could speak a word of English nearer than three hundred miles off by sea, two hundred convicts to keep in order, without a prison to confine them in, and bad feeling existing to a dangerous extent between the Sikh police and the Madras native infantry. In these trying circumstances the lady evinced a force of character amounting to heroism. She had her husband's body carried at once to the bungalow, and afterward buried. She dispatched a native craft, which happened to be in the harbor at Port Blair, the seat of government in the Andamans, with two constables to report what had taken place. In the meantime she assumed command of the station, ordering all reports to be made to herself, and managed with perfect success, an illustration of how naturally Orientals submit to and rely on a European mind when exercised with firmness and discretion. In six or seven days Major Protheroe, the acting commandant at Port Blair, arrived, accompanied by some other officers and the chaplain, and relieved her of her terrible responsibilities. Then, on the chaplain reading the funeral service over her husband's grave, she broke down, threw herself on the grave, and had to be removed by force.

It appears that Mr. de Roepstorff, with his wife's assistance, had nearly completed a dictionary of the Nicobarese language, and had also made considerable progress in a translation of the bible. His widow desires to remain for some time at Port Blair to finish work.

W. H. Worthington, editor of the "Patrons of Husbandry" published at Columbus, Miss., writes under date of February 25, 1882, "Your great remedy, Allen's Lung Balsam, I have used in my family for fifteen years for coughs and colds, and know it to be the best."

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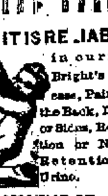

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The fee of doctors at $3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.

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"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

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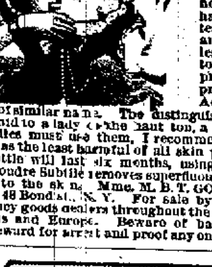

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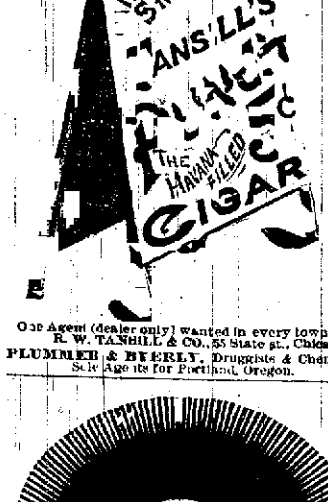

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Fish of any kind shipped [illegible] packed in ice and delivery [illegible] tion to any part of the [illegible]

A CARD.—To all sufferers [illegible] cretions of youth, nervous [illegible] of manhood, etc., I will send [illegible] you, FREE OF CHARGE. This [illegible] ered by a missionary in South [illegible] dressed envelope to Rev. Jos[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24.

A slight shower of rain fell soon after noon today, followed by brighter weather. Wholesale houses were closed from 1 to 3 P. M. during the funeral of H. W. Corbett, a member of the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co. The outgoing steamer carried a large quantity of produce, as per details given below. All lines are in quiet trading, buyers having made a pause.

Overland receipts include [illegible] confectionery, [illegible] bbls sugar, 500 kgs [illegible] syrup, 3 pkgs [illegible] 300 cs [illegible] oil.

IMPORTS—Per str Columbia include [illegible]

EXPORTS—Per steamer State of California: [illegible]

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible] Walla Walla wheat is very quiet at $1 05.

OATS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

APPLES—Fair to good at old prices, yet the market is hardly so firm.

EGGS—[illegible]

CHICKENS—[illegible]

HOPS—Buyers continue to look about and talk business without being able to make any transactions of importance. [illegible] We have already noted the presence of a rather better feeling, but sellers are slow to observe this and seem to keep well ahead of buyers. Meanwhile trade amounts to little and the crop is slowly passing eastward. The improved feeling noted seems confined to this coast, where the best qualities are found to attract attention. New York mail advices report: Buyers and sellers [illegible] apart in their views and business is somewhat restricted, but the undertone has developed more strength and the tendency is favorable to holders. [illegible] We quote prime [illegible] 1884 crop, 20@21 cents, do. low to fair 17@19; [illegible] 1883 crop, 17@18, do. low to fair nominal; California, 1884 crop, fair to prime, 19@20.

WOOL—Practically no business doing, although small lots occasionally change hands within the range of [illegible]. During the week a large quantity [illegible] pressed bales have gone into the ship W. H. [illegible] for New York, the rail movement being [illegible] in the same direction. The rail and sail [illegible] question is largely a matter of individual preference. Some contend that the long voyage is preferable, while others think there is great advantage in having stocks in a position to take immediate advantage of sudden market changes. At present there is little prospect of improvement, and four months' storage becomes an important item in expenses. New York mail dates report: The market for this staple has remained in much the same condition as already noted. Dealers and manufacturers are both pursuing a cautious policy, the former scanning closely the financial standing of buyers who ask credit and the latter purchasing only when desirable parcels can be obtained at satisfactory prices. Politics have been introduced as a disturbing element, and the existing dullness is, in a measure, due to the absorbing interest of the presidential canvass, but the chief cause of depression continues to be found in the unsatisfactory condition of the market for manufactured goods, of which there is still a large surplus stock, and a further curtailment in production is considered the only remedy likely to result in the restoration of a healthy basis. Fine fleeces continue in moderate request and firm, but all other grades are quiet with the tendency in buyers' favor. Australian wool has met with some demand, but sales have been effected only at concessions. We understand that about 3,000,000 lbs. lustre wools have been purchased in England for the Pacific mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

HIDES, ETC.—Dry selected steady at [illegible]; salted quoted [illegible] for light and [illegible] heavy. Tallow dull at [illegible] for common. We quote: Dark beaver $1 75@2 50, valley summer [illegible] do winter 15@20c, eastern Oregon summer deerskins 15@20c, do winter 12½@15c, [illegible] 10c per lb. The following sell by the skin: [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24. Weather thick, [illegible] east. Receipts—Wheat, 140,000 ctls, including 114,000 [illegible]

Wheat—Spot, steady and quiet, very few sales [illegible]

Barley—Very heavy; Oregon and Walla Walla [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Wheat, market dull and [illegible]; flour, quiet but steady; wool quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24. Wheat lower [illegible]

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Floating cargoes—Quiet. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Spot market—Dull. [illegible]

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Spot market—Wheat and flour, [illegible]

French country markets—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Sterling exchange on

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

London banks 60 days $4 80 $4 80½, documentary $4 78½. Transfers 15.

Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce 107⅞.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 81; short, $4 84.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MINING STOCKS.

THE HOTELS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Oct 24, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

MEN'S LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, Oregon, October 1884.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Spot market—Wheat and flour ... French country markets steady.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Sterling exchange on ...

The Pretty One Always Wins.

An exchange has the following comfort for pretty girls: A woman does not need ... a girl with a pair of Spanish ... and a coiffure and ... that she gets from ... She has just 40 per cent better chances for a good marriage than the ... plain girl who ... Well, that may be; but ... a woman ... A woman in the ... Mentally and morally she may be just as good, but if she is an ugly girl and looks like an ugly girl she may as well stay at home.

Royalty, Nobility, EMINENT SCIENTISTS, LEADING DIVINES, AND OTHERS, AS TO THE LIEBIG CO'S Coca Beef Tonic.

Liebig Laboratory & Chemical Works Co., New York, Paris and London.

DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ... FOLLIES OF YOUTH ... Spermatorrhœa ... Loss of Perfect Vitality ...

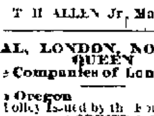
Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance ... Office Hours ... A. M. ... P. M. ... to Dr. Paul M. Brennan & Co. Portland, Or.

DOCTOR

366 Jackson street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

KIDNEYS, BLOOD, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

NO CURE NO PAY.



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MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St., cor. Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

When you have had Catarrh long enough and want to be cured, just ask your Druggist for "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh," and "Atmospheric Insufflator" — price only $1 50 — or order direct from us. Pamphlet free.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., Druggists, Portland, Or.

260 Pages. Illustrated ... Health, Beauty, Happiness ... Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist.

BALL'S CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks' wear if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without Ball's name on box.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The Entire Stock of CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS, Curios and Silk Goods, ... American Fancy Goods and Fine Assortment of Jewelry, Are now Offered at Cost.

QUAN ON WO & CO., ... Salmon.

PAYSON H. HATCH, HOUSE-MOVING.

HAVING A FULL SET OF THE LATEST improved machinery for Raising and Moving Buildings and other heavy bodies ... I am prepared to do the same with dispatch. Those having work in my line will please consult me before letting contracts.

180 Ninth st., bet. Alder and Washington. Portland, Or.

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS. MONARCH SHIRTS. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

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Nervous Debility.

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Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Transact a General Banking Business.

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London and San Francisco Bank. LIMITED. Portland Branch 48 First St.

INSURANCE.

RAILROAD INSURANCE! The Commercial Union Insurance Company, OF LONDON.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up $200,000 00. Cash Assets 266,875 94.

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO. FIRE AND MARINE. Capital $750,000.

F. V. ANDREWS, General Insurance Agent, 6 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co., NEW YORK.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

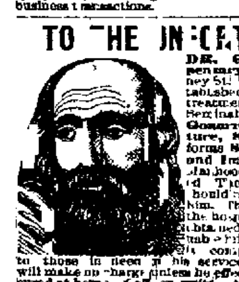
South British and National. Hamburg Magdeburg Germania. Insurance Companies.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen. Agts.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD ... DR. MINTIE ... A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.



TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearney St., San Francisco ... Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

Steamer Manzanillo

The Independent Willamette Str A. A. McCully

Is now receiving freight for Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis.

Port and and LaCamas Route.

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For Cowlitz River.

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Br. Bk. "Archer," Liverpool to Astoria and Portland.

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Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters. Portland Market, No 90 Yamhill Street.

PACIFIC MARKET. SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS. Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON, CENTRAL MARKET, Wholesale Butcher and Packer. Special attention paid to supplying ships.

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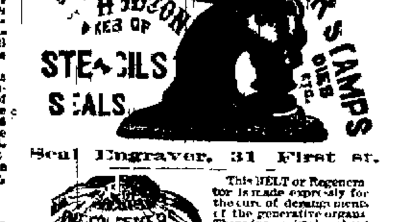
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression ... WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. ... WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION. THE BEST MADE.



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48 ... Cure in six hours ... Drug Store 15 N. ... No. 2 N. Front St. Portland.

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Oregon R'y & Navigation Co. OCEAN DIVISION.

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MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA Oregon & California R. R.

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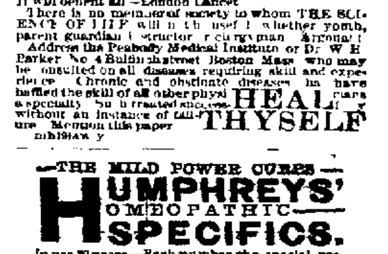
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth ... Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF.

THE MILD POWER CURES. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years. ... Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior if equal. ... Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.

SMOKE ... The Best Domestic CIGAR In the Market.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE, ALFRED KNOPP, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

J. POLIVKA & CO., 28 Washington St., Portland, Oregon. MERCHANT TAILORS.

OYSTERS. CHAS. A. MALARKEY, ... Morrison Street. The Leading House of Portland.

J. LOEWENBERG, Portland, Oregon. Loewenberg, ... Block, Portland, Or. Ranges and Copper Ware, ... Metals. ... Tinners' Supplies, House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Iron Ware, ... Staple & Fancy Wire Goods.

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

THE MONTEFIORE CELEBRATION.

Services in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore will be held to-morrow morning commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Beth Israel synagogue, corner Fifth and Oak. The auditorium has been handsomely decorated for the occasion. Following is the programme:

Prelude ... Organ
Hymn ... Choir
Prayer ... Rev. Dr. J. Bloch
Hymn ... Children
Psalms ... Rev. I. Kaiser
Scriptural Reading ... Rev. I. Kaiser
Hymn ... Choir
Sermon ... Rev. Dr. J. Bloch
Hymn ... Sabbath School Children
Distribution of souvenirs and bonbons.

GUESTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Invitations have been issued to state, county and city officials, the clergy and press; also to boards of trade, fire commissioners, school board and other bodies for the exercises at New Market to-morrow night. Members of the clergy whose church duties will prevent them from being present at the opening of the programme are expected to attend after their church services are over, and to occupy seats on the stage, which are reserved for them.

MONTEFIORE OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of recent date has the following thought on the coming celebration:

The coming centenary of the birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore (if he lives to see the last week of this month, as all hope he may, is an event of wide interest. His name is held in affectionate veneration wherever it is known, not only by the Jews, of whose race and religion he is an honored member, but by all civilized men of all creeds and countries. There is, besides, a scientific interest in the completion of his hundredth year. There are writers in England who, within a few years, have insisted that there is no *well authenticated* instance in modern times of any person who has lived to be a hundred years old. They say this in spite of all that is claimed in recorded cases to the contrary; for as to these they say that none of them are well verified; and that in every case where it has been possible to apply tests, the pretentions of alleged centenarians have failed. As to cases reported within the last half-century, they say there are two classes—one in which the supposed centenarians are self-deluded in their old age, and another in which they are out and out imposters, hoping to gain something by their claims, even if it is no more than transient notoriety. It has been found, in some instances where parish registers have been brought in proof, that the record of birth, baptism and parentage referred to some other person long deceased.

One of the general arguments upon which such writers found their skepticism is that, in nearly all cases, if not every one, the alleged centenarian is a person in obscure life whose history is difficult to trace, while, on the contrary, such advanced age is not found among the nobility and landed gentry of Great Britain, in whose cases the most careful and accurate record of birth is necessarily kept, and who are, besides, exempt from some of the accidents and incidents that shorten the lives of men in other positions. This is plausible, but negative, and is likely to be overthrown by the instance of Sir Moses Montefiore, who, if he shall happily survive some three weeks longer, will round out a full century of life.

W. D. FENTON AT BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Oct. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Last night the memorable 23d inst. arrived, and as large posters on our city bulletin boards had announced that on the evening of that date Mr. W. D. Fenton of Lafayette would address the citizens of this place upon the political issues of the day, consequently a large crowd, composed of democrats and republicans, with quite a sprinkling of ladies and children, was in attendance. Not long ago Hon. J. C. Leasure was here and spoke to a fair house; and although he did not say one word of a personal nature, or make one ungentlemanly remark, yet many democrats left the hall before he got through his address, but he did not make any comments upon their leaving.

Mr. Fenton's main remarks for a long time were confined to the assertion that it was twenty-four long years since the democrats had controlled the government, and from that fact he thought it was about time they ought to be placed in power again. He reviewed the republican party at considerable length, until he at last got upon the tariff question, and after trying to make out that the democratic party was the author and maker of the tariff, he proceeded to argue that it was afterwards adopted as a republican measure, and was ruining this country as fast as possible; and if the democrats only get in power they will take off the tariff entirely, and then the farmer will get a better price for his wheat, and times will be better, etc. He then began his personal attack on Mr. Blaine, and it was then that the cheering and applause commenced. He used language very unbecoming of a gentleman in ladies and children's presence—language that would bring the blush of shame to all respectable persons—and the worse the language the better pleased and the more cheering and applause he was greeted with by the solid democracy. When the abuse became so great that one of our leading citizens got up and quietly retired, the speaker made this remark: "There goes a vote for Blaine and Logan," which was also loudly cheered.

From what I can learn this morning, I think the republican cause has not suffered much loss by the remarks of Mr. Fenton here last night, as his personal remarks were so very lavishly used as to disgust many of the better class of his own party, while, on the contrary, many leading democrats have acknowledged that Mr. Leasure was not personal at all in any thing he said here, and gave us a very fair address. A few more such tirades as this last, and instead of having any republican listeners, the democratic speakers will not have even the respectable element of their own party in attendance.

A CITIZEN.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.

The skating rink has been purchased by Dorriss & Curl.

W. B. Barr has returned from his annual surveying trip in eastern Oregon.

F. M. Redfield has returned from a several weeks' visit in eastern Oregon.

Circuit court convenes next Monday, and the docket will contain about 100 cases.

R. S. Strahan returned home yesterday evening from attendance at the supreme court.

Considerable money is being wagered on the coming election. Bets being even on New York.

The celebrated lecturer, Rev. Joseph Cook, will lecture in this city for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. on Wednesday evening, November 12.

Suit has been commenced by the city against E. J. Lanning to compel him to take down a barbed wire fence which he had placed around a block recently purchased.

Henry McIlwain has just celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of his natal day, and received as a present from his parents a $200 gold watch with his monogram beautifully engraved on the case.

Last Saturday, while Mr. Hammond was fording the Santiam river near Knox's butte, one of the horses fell, and in his struggles to get up pulled the other animal down, and both were drowned.

Some splendid specimens of silver ore are being taken from the Silver Lute mine in this county. This mine is owned by County Clerk Andrews and F. M. Redfield. These gentlemen, with several others are making arrangements to have the mines worked all winter.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL.

Chris. Gilson, the noted scout, returned to Vancouver from Alaska this week.

Captain J. N. Wheelan, Second cavalry, stationed at Walla Walla, is in the city.

Lieutenant F. E. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first infantry, has gone to New York, having two months' leave of absence.

Captain Frank D. Baldwin, judge advocate, returned on the 18th from his Indian mission to the tribes in eastern Washington.

Two of the new company quarters at the barracks are progressing toward completion, and the foundations are nearly ready for the third set.

The war department has granted six months' furlough to John Voekler, Company G, Fourteenth infantry, with permission to cross the sea.

Captain J. J. Gilbert of the U. S. coast survey, who has been operating on Hood's canal for the past two years, has finished his portion of the work on the canal.

Sergeant Major O'Shea and Q. M. Sergeant Bowater, Twenty-first infantry, have successfully passed their examinations, prior to appointment as post quartermasters.

Mr. James Doran, for twelve years clerk in the medical director's office, has resigned and left the service. His place is taken by Hospital Steward John J. Swan, late at the post hospital.

AN ARTIST VISIT TO LA CAMAS.

At 2 o'clock on a recent afternoon the writer on pleasure bent, a local "knight of the brush" and two artists from abroad, whose first view of Mt. Hood was yet in the future, boarded the steamer Traveler, bound for Lake La Camas, of whose beauties our visitors had heard from afar. Dodging the skeletons of the wreck of the Willamette bridge in front of Morrison street, our steamer, with careful Captain Buchanan at the wheel, glides away down the river, meeting, passing and saluting the various craft that ply its waters. "Oh, for the skill to reproduce the delicate play of blues and greens as they mingle and change or the swells and currents of this most beautiful of rivers," exclaims an enthusiastic artist friend.

There is life as well as beauty on the Willamette below Portland. The ferries, gliding across, the tugs puffing against the current with tows of logs or barges of lumber, wood or stone, the little craft that does all sorts of jobs and the wide floating 'palaces of the O. R. & N. Co., the pile drivers and the dredges, an ocean steamship and an occasional sailer speak of the great city and its commerce. The government works in progress lower down, where all the piles of bundles of boughs go, are looked upon with interest, and the steamer shoots out between Nigger Tom and Coon islands into the broad and silent lower Columbia. "Nigger Tom" and "Coon!" Who named them I wonder? Certainly a generous soul from the sunny south.

The boat's prow strikes the more turgid current, loaded with the spoils of a thousand miles of full-grown river, a river so large and grand that another, though large enough for the commerce of a nation, is swallowed out of sight and its color lost with scarce an eddy or a swell in the mighty onward surge of the grey-bearded waters. Here our artists gleamed with admiration; and why not? They come to admire and behold the panoramic river, its three castellated islands, its farm grained and timber shaded shores, its background of blue hills and bluer skies, the stern face of warrior Hood, the graceful form of lady St. Helens and the fatherly crest of Adams rising from somewhere out of the blue to look down now seemingly from among the tops of the nearest trees, and again from the cold distance of infinite space; the points of Tacoma and Jefferson peering up from the low horizon like children of the race startled at the strange invention of man which plows a furrow of foam upward against the great power which has rent their own rock-bound bases. Worthy of a dungeon would be the human being whose heart would not stir, whose lips would not move, whose eyes would not gleam in admiration at sight of this most perfect meeting and blending of the grand and beautiful in nature. Man, too, has wrought. The pretty town of Vancouver on the "territory side" of the river with its fine public buildings, numerous church spires, its fort and frowning cannon, its oak groves and long, green slopes is a picture long to be remembered. Nor do we wish to forget the lazy indolence of its sun-bathed wharf where the blue-coated "boys" while away the soft hours of this Oregon climate "in time of peace," literally turning their swords into hooks.

The colors deepen, the scarlet, pink and yellow hues of the hights lengthen with the rising bluffs, the river darkens under the shadow of the mountains, till at the foot of Lady's island the steamer leaves the broad channel and makes a rush clear under a battlement of rocks, winds around the shore of the island and puffs and snorts along like a frightened thing between the high, echoing shores. The wild torrents of the Washougal throw out a long, rakish bar of gravel and boulders to catch and wreck our craft, but we are safe, for to the left a sweet, clover-carpeted slope reaches out a beckoning hand and points to a safe harbor. The lines are off, the engines rest; no storm can sweep this sheltered nook.

La Camas boasts of two hotels and a "bus." We go to the Mountain house, whose proprietors, Short & Wright, make short and right work of taking us in and caring for us.

Morning, and such a breakfast! Mountain trout, wild duck, broiled pheasant, snowy bread, cream and real clover butter. Well fortified within, the writer well loaded without with the adjuncts of artists' skill, the party start for the lake. It is a mile and a half, the roads were muddy, but the outcome was well worth the pains. The great aqueduct, which we cross twice, the dams, the tunnel and the falls, each or either are worth the trip to see. An immense amount of work has been accomplished here in one year.

But the lake! A mountain gem; a diamond; in the rough yet, but beautiful in its wildness. We found a boat and kind hands to row it. A gentleman who is building a home on the eastern shore of the lake pointed out the vantage ground for best "views." It was a hard climb, but who would count the cost of shaking hands with Mount Hood and having him sit for a picture, and so near that you could count the wrinkles on his face and see the white hair wave in rifts of wind-driven snow about his brow. All the long day while the artists sketched I rambled and enjoyed. There is no light like the sunlight of young winter in the northwest; there is no other landscape like the close of its summer. No where else is the air so soft, so pure and clear as this after the rains have come and washed it clear of summer dust and smoke. The recent rains had polished every tree and leaf and blade of grass till each form—and the ebony stumps and gray, lichen-covered rocks—was resplendent with all the hues of color and sparkled all the rays of gems; even the dull spines of the gloomy firs caught the wonderful sunlight and gleamed an enthusiastic share in the glorious effect of a dewy sunrise at dry midday. The breathless lake held on its bosom a mirror true as steel, duplicating all the beauty.

Enchanted, we lingered, visiting glens and brooks and springs and pebbly beaches of the lake shore, till it was too late to descend into the canyon. We had planned to visit that on the return from the lake. We could look down into a deep abyss and hear the roar of the cataract, but could distinguish no object. With appetites keen from the day's exercise, we were willing to pronounce the supper better than the breakfast. Morning, and back to Portland. The return trip is fully as enjoyable as the start. It is artistic and practical, cheap and healthy to spend two nights and one day at La Camas, as did our party. The sketches and the leaves plants, mosses and ferns brought home are a source of pleasure for all the winter months.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Trinity Church, Oak and Sixth streets, Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Geo. W. Foote, rector.

South Portland M. E. Mission, Baker's hall, corner Meade and Hood streets. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. G. M. Peirce.

Unitarian Church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh, Services at 11 and 7:30. Sunday School at 12:30. Afternoon Sunday School in South Portland at 3 P. M.

Regular meeting of Portland Band of Hope No. 1, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the hall of the W. C. T. U., on Fifth street, near Alder. All children cordially invited to attend.

United Presbyterian church, Durand music hall, corner First and Clay. Rev. Wm. R. Stevenson, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

Taylor street M. E. church—Rev. G. W. Chandler, pastor. Public service morning and evening. Sermons by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:30, and young people's praise meeting at 6:30 P.

W. C. T. U.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Hall No. 131, Fifth street. Rev. Mr. Wilson will address the meeting. Business meeting Monday afternoon at 2:30. Bethel meeting Friday evening.

Grace Church, corner Eleventh and Taylor—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Caswell, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. There will be a brief praise service at the close of the evening sermon.

North Portland Pres. Mission, corner Sixteenth and M streets, pastor Rev. R. J. Laughlin—Preaching service in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

First Presbyterian Church, Albina—Rev. W. O. Forbes, pastor. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Band of Hope will meet at same time. Col. Hawkins will address the school and band.

Christadelphians, meeting over Prentice's music store, on First, between Stark and Washington streets, room 6. Lecture at 11 A. M. by A. Snashall. Subject: "Christadelphians in their true light, character, influence and position."

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner Ninth and Clay streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia, W. T. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. A cordial invitation to these services is extended to all.

First Presbyterian Church, Washington and Third streets—Services morning and evening, conducted by the pastor, A. L. Lindsley. Sunday school at 12:30. Thursday evening lecture at 7:30. Seats free to all strangers, and ushers in attendance

Hall Street M. E. Church, corner Hall and Sixth streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. G. M. Peirce. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. Exon, East Portland. Free seats. Everybody welcome. Strangers made at home

The Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting of Portland will hold its next session on Monday next Oct. 27, at 10 A. M., in the parlors of Taylor Street church. A full attendance is desired. Rev. S. P. Wilson will present an essay upon the "Witness of the Spirit."

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Fourteenth and E streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the acting pastor, G. H. Lee. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. All are invited, particularly those living in the vicinity. Seats Free.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets. Services Sunday October 26, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. Sellenk, residence, 131 Clay street. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can to attend these services.

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets. "Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning subject: "Our Duty to the Church." Evening subject: "Purity of Heart." Sunday School and pastor's bible class at 12:30 P. M.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder, Rev. J. C. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme, "Our National Conscience." Evening: "The Enchanted Ground," a continuance of the Pilgrim series. Baptism in the evening. The public cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

The following persons are chosen by the First Congregational Church of the city to represent it at the Autumn meeting of the Willamette Association of Congregational Churches at Salem next week: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Emmons Arnold and Miss Lena Hurgren.

EAST PORTLAND PULPITS.

M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Wilson, pastor—Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

W. C. T. U.—Regular meeting Thursday at 2 P. M., at Ross' hall. Mrs. K. Mendenhall, president, Mrs. M. L. Kenworthy, secretary.

Saint Francis' Catholic church, corner Eleventh and J streets. Rev. P. Macken, rector. High mass at 10:30 A. M., Rev. Matayo officiating.

First Baptist church, corner of G and Seventh streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Hobart, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Themes—Morning, "Christian Sociability," evening, "Heaven." Sunday school at 12:30. Strangers are welcome.

Zion Evangelical church, corner of Sixth and V streets, Stephens' addition—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor Rev. C. C. Poling. Themes—Morning, "Nature of Personal Holiness," evening, "The Unspeakable Gift." Sunday school at 10 A. M. Testimony service at 6 P. M. Seats free. A general invitation is extended to all.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The following is the programme of exercises held at the High school this afternoon:

Song—"Tyrolean Lay."
Essay—"Spelling" ... Ethel Benson
Recitation—"The Ghost" ... Daisy Bellinger
Essay—"Accustomed Scenes" ... Annie Brannan
Recitation—"Old Ironsides" ... Clara Clark
Essay—"Memory" ... Phoebe Carlton
Song—"The May Bells."
Recitation—"Landing of the Pilgrims" [Etta Bailey
Essay—"Courage" ... Delilah Bryant
Recitation—"Face Against the Pane" [Mamie Brady
Essay—"Collections" ... Carie Ainslie
Recitation—"Composition on the Horse" [Joseph Bowls
Song—"Gayly Roaming."
Essay—"National Institutions" [Mary Buckenmeyer
Recitation—"The Cobbler's Secret" [Charles Adcock
Essay—"Gymnastics" ... Ada Bates
Recitation—"The Prisoner for Debt" [Myrtle Burnham
Essay—"Electric Lights" ... Julia Chemin
Song—"Over the Sea."
Recitation—"Farmer Ben's Theory" Lennah Bain
Essay—"Pride of Birth" ... Mary Beharrell
Recitation—"Ivory Soap" ... Charles Chance
Essay—"Allegories" ... Ella Anderson
Recitation—"Which Shall It Be?" [Genevra Cook
Song—"Cheerful Faces."
Essay—"Farming Implements" ... Fred Cooper
Recitation—"Solitude" ... Gussie Chemin
Essay—"Trip to the Mammoth Cave" [Maud Allen
Recitation—"The Snow Shower" ... Ida Stayer
Essay—"The Appointing Power in Government" [Rollo Burnham
Recitation—"American Aristocracy" [Herbert Crockett
Essay—"The Story of a Cot" ... Edith Van Vleet
Recitation—"Might vs. Right" ... Minnie Bryant
Essay—"Standard" ... Carrie Coleman
Song—"Come Where the Fields are Beaming."
Recitation—"Prelude to Evangeline" [Walter Dodd
Essay—"Personification" ... Euphemia Ainslie
Recitation—"Cranks" ... Cora David
Essay ... Mary Delan
Recitation—"A Vision" ... Clara Deardorff
Song—"Welcome Home."
Essay—"Composition Writing" [Julia Copperthwaite
Recitation—"What Mr. Robinson Thinks" [Mary Claggett
Song—"The Night Winds."

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH, J.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1884.

H. A. Winans vs. Louis Park—On trial.

George W. Shaver vs. George Houghton—Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Elizabeth Irving vs. George Houghton—Same.

Charles Curath admitted to citizenship.

Alfred Honeniors vs. Knott & Estes—Time extended 10 days to answer.

J. Heller vs. Mary Hastings—Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

POLICE COURT, MORELAND, J.

Mike Tobin—Drunk and disorderly; fined $10.

Frank Cashell—Same; forfeited bail.

Jack Shannon—Assault and battery; dismissed.

John Drew—Larceny in a dwelling; waived examination.

Robt. Leonard—Abusive and profane language; continued to Oct. 24.

John Swift—Larceny; dismissed on payment of costs.

F. C. Reed—Same; forfeited bail.

Ah Hop—Larceny; dismissed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

English papers are wanting to know, you know, who is responsible for the waste of $2,500,000 on the war ship Thunderer, which has turned out nearly worthless and clumsy.

One of the funniest typographical errors ever made was in a recent exchange. A reporter, in writing an account of a ball, said that the belle of the evening looked "au fait." The types put it that she looked "all feet."

What is said to be the largest stock ranch in the world is located at the head of the Red river in Texas, and is owned by Charles Goodnight. It comprises 700,000 acres, and has 256 miles of fence, which incloses 40,000 head of cattle.

The port of entry for Puget sound ranks fourth in point of tonnage in the Union, being only surpassed by New York, Boston and San Francisco, and it is predicted that San Francisco will soon be passed in the race.

For the first time in the history of the iron industry American steel rails have been sold in Canada in competition with those of English manufacture. The Canadian Pacific railroad recently made a heavy purchase of rails from a factory at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Edward Everett Hale pays much attention to educational matters. He has an article in the November *North American Review* in which he argues against the cramming system and pleads for "half-time in schools."

The Monroe (Ga.) *Advertiser* says that but for the negro vote prohibition would be carried in that state. It admits, also, that but for the negro it would not be desired. As it is, prohibition has been carried in very many counties under local option laws.

Baron Alphonse Rothschilds, of Paris, purchased Ruben's two great pictures from the Blenheim collection. The price paid was $250,000. The history of the Rothschilds is being written by a member of the house, who is well known in Paris for his literary tastes and talent.

A new gambling scheme has made its appearance in London. The operator sells twenty-four tickets at a shilling apiece. He then places in a box a corresponding number of balls similarly numbered, and a trained monkey picks one of them out, and the person holding the ticket to match receives £1.

Opening an Indian mound near Wheeling, W. Va., among other trinkets was found a pair of copper earrings, rolled or hammered into thin plates and stamped or pressed into concave and convex ridges or rings. The rings resemble the ornaments seen in the ears of the figures cut on stone by the Maya people in Yucatan.

A London man has a new plan for disposing of the dead. It is to abolish all permanent cemeteries, and allow each piece of agricultural land to take its turn as a receptacle for the bodies of the dead. After five years as a cemetery, he would use the ground for agriculture on the theory of rotation of crops. He remarked in his argument that, "Beneath the waving corn or the stately pines the remains of the dead would be forever free from desecration."

Figures are wonderful things: Here is a sample of what can be done with them; By placing one grain of corn on the first square of a chess board, doubling the number of grains for each succeeding square, the quantity of corn required for the whole board of sixty four squares would fill 1,844,375 barns, each holding 1,000,000 bushels of 100,000 grains each, bushels round numbers. If the United States grows 1,800,000,000 bushels each year, it would require a little over 550 years to make enough.

The annual watch output of the world is stated to be 6,000,000 tickers. Of this number 3650 a day are made in the United States. The average life of a watch is five years. The hand-worker in Europe turns out forty watches a year, but the American machine-worker makes 150. Our home-made watches are driving out the foreign article, and we already monopolize the East Indian and Australian markets, and undersell the Swiss in Japan.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* is supporting Cleveland but is doing so apparently with a stuffed club. Listen to its advice: "Democrats, after having vented their legitimate disgust at the unfortunate nominee for president, will, for the larger and wiser part, if they vote at all—take our former advice, and, even if they have to put clothespins on their noses, vote the ticket."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Six vessels are loading at Port Blakely at present.

There is a movement on foot to establish a circulating library at Tacoma.

It was reported some time ago that the ship War Hawk, sunk in Port Discovery, had been raised by the wrecker Whitelaw. She was only moved from her bed to some three hundred yards nearer the beach.

A Tacoma paper says: The protest of the Indians to the Puyallup road running through their cemetery has caused the county commissioners to change the route to the east. About 2000 feet of the road partially completed will have to be abandoned. This is something that should have been done at the first.

Three more Chinamen were arrested at Tacoma on Thursday who were suspected of having smuggled themselves over from British Columbia. Their statements were very contradictory and confusing. They were sent back to Victoria in care of a deputy marshal. The woods about Whatcom are full of smuggled Chinamen, and it will take extreme vigilance on the part of the officers to keep them out.

Tuesday evening Edward Van Horn, living at Walla Walla, met with a very serious accident. He was coming down Pike's Peak with a four-horse team and wagon loaded with logs, the team ran away, throwing him in front of the wagon, which ran over him, crushing the lower end of the thigh and the upper end of the bones of right leg; also crushing both ends of the bones of the right arm and forearm, besides causing several other severe bruises and wounds.

Wednesday evening, says the *Post-Intelligencer*, some fifty or sixty men, mostly liquor dealers, held a meeting to perfect an organization and take some united steps to do away with the Sunday law. A permanent organization was effected by the election of officers, and it was decided to employ two of the leading law firms of this city to fight the territorial Sunday law and the ordinances of the city relating to the same subject matter. A number of arrests were made for violation of the law last Sunday, and it is likely one of these will be taken up and made a test of to see if the law will stand. A number of men who closed up their places of business on Sunday were at the meeting last night and took an active part in its deliberations.

WESTERN OREGON.

Mrs. F. P. Olds, mother of Mrs. J. W. Cook of McMinnville, and Mrs. O. Summers, J. C. and U. P. Olds of Portland, died at the residence of the former Tuesday, after an illness of nearly three days, aged nearly 80 years. She was born October 27, 1804, and came to Oregon in 1852, settling in Yamhill county. Her husband, Martin Olds, died twelve years ago. The funeral took place from the First Baptist church of McMinnville Wednesday.

Salem *Statesman* says: John McGee, from Idaho territory, was brought to the asylum Wednesday evening. This makes fifteen insane charges Oregon is boarding and treating for Idaho. The territory pays the state of Oregon $5 per week for each patient, and the state has a profit of about $1 50 per week each on such charges.

MONTANA.

Two men on Tongue river, recently, while removing a rusty cartridge from the chamber of a Sharp's rifle, sustained severe injuries—one losing an eye and the other a portion of the thumb of his right hand.

Wednesday a freight train coming down the mountain side of Mullan tunnel broke in two or three parts and six cars were ditched and generally broken into little bits.

During the present summer over 12,000 sheep have been driven into Alberta from Montana, one company alone bringing in a flock of 8000 sheep, and several companies and private individuals intend going into the industry next season, when it is expected the drive will far exceed that of this year.

Helena exchange: It has been reported that Henry Wilson, deputy sheriff of Meagher county, was shot at a few days ago at or near Clendenin by some unknown party. Davis, the horse thief, who escaped with a Chinaman from the White Sulphur Springs jail a few months ago, had been in that locality, and the general supposition is that he did the shooting.

IDAHO.

Last Friday in Idaho City, E. P. Plowman stabbed Thomas McGuire. The full particulars have not yet come to hand, but it appears that McGuire used some very hard language toward Plowman, whereupon the latter drew his knife and used it with fatal effect. We have known Mr. Plowman for many years as a quiet and hard working miner and feel certain that he must have had great cause before he proceeded to extremes.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The amount of money in the world is something which nobody can ascertain accurately. Statisticians labor at the problem with results more or less satisfactory to themselves and their friends, but the outcome is environed with many conjectures and estimates. The amount of money issued in any one year by any one or all countries can be definitely fixed, but that is the only definite thing that can be known about the matter. With respect to paper money, no one has ever been able to find out how much is lost to circulation through wear and tear, fires, floods and other elements of destruction. The waste from these causes is large, as has been satisfactorily proven in the case of the fractional currency issued in the time of war. Metallic money is not only exposed to the same vicissitudes as paper money, but the drafts made upon the supply in the arts are known to be large. Efforts have been made to get at the amounts thus used, and with approximate success. But the actual facts are not attainable.

The director of the United States mint annually informs the public of the amount of money in the country. His last statement of this kind was given out to the eastern papers a few days ago. Sitting in his office at Washington, with the aid of pencil and paper and certain data supplied by the treasury department, he figures out the grand results with apparent ease. The treasurer's reports tell him just how much money there is in government vaults. The collectors of customs inform him as to the movement of specie to and from the United States. The mint superintendents communicate the amount received for coinage. Several large concerns announce the amounts used in the arts in their establishments, and estimates are made for the lesser dealers. Starting with a certain amount supposed to be in the country years ago, with the aid of the helps above named, it is not a very hard task to figure out what ought to be in the country on any particular date.

The latest calculation of this sort is for October 1, 1884. On that day the director of the mint gravely informs us there was $1,808,423,000 in the United States. We are not going to deny this statement. That would involve more labor to establish than was expended in making the original calculation. We hope every figure of every item of the exhibit is true. But unless the director can inform us just how much money was brought into the United States during the year on the persons of immigrants, how much was carried away on the persons of emigrants, and how much was actually lost to human view and memory dear, during the year, we shall have to confess to some misgivings as to the absolute accuracy of his total. We fancy that the director himself feels as much doubt upon that point as he does upon the retention of his office after the 4th of March next. On the basis of a population of over 55,000,000, this sum means over $36 cash to every man, woman and child in the country. It is an easy matter to find thousands of people who wish they could honestly say they had $36 in actual money in their possession.

The descriptions of money in the United States on the 1st of October, 1884, as reported by the director, are as follows:

Gold bullion	$52,046,387
Silver bullion	4,931,104
Gold coin	557,597,621
Standard silver dollars	182,380,429
Fractional silver coin	75,820,128
Gold certificates	129,936,330
Silver certificates	123,260,729
United States notes	346,730,353
National Bank notes	335,821,228
Fractional currency	6,977,560
Total	$1,808,423,051

The bulk of this amount is supposed to be in the hands of the people. The proportion in government vaults is as follows.

In government vaults	$502,298,757
In the hands of the people	1,306,124,297
Total	$1,808,423,051

The amount in government vaults is by actual count. The amount in national banks is taken throughout the country on the same day, and may be put down as accurate. But beyond these two sources it is more or less speculation. The state banks have no uniform date for reporting and many of them never give the public the benefits of statements. The amounts in the hands of state, city and county officials and private individuals are altogether beyond the scope of the director.

The amount of money annually lost to circulation is considerable. At the time subsidiary silver was substituted for the fractional paper currency, it was supposed there was $46,000,000 of the latter outstanding. After a while the department became convinced there had been a considerable loss of this money while in use and wrote off $7,000,000 from the amount reported as outstanding. It is evident that a very large portion of the $6,977,250 of this money now credited in the above statement has been lost. Only a very limited amount of this currency is ever seen in the banks or in government vaults. The same criticism applies to all other descriptions of paper money. The amount of United States notes is the same as reported for the last ten years, and yet every year the total has been growing less through losses in various ways. National bank notes share the same fate. All losses of notes inure to the benefit of the government. Metallic money also slips away from the hands of people in a variety of ways, and beyond recovery. It is possible there may be as much coin in the country as the above statement shows, but unless a fair allowance has been made for annual losses, the figures need to be reduced. The amount for a single year may not make much difference, but in the course of ten years such losses make a large sum.

In round figures, as will be seen, the director reports $815,000,000 in coin in the United States. This is nearly one-half the total of all kinds of money in use, and shows a very substantial condition of things. When a bank has 25 per cent. of the call demands in cash, it is deemed to be in a good condition. The country, as a whole has a metallic reserve equal to nearly dollar for dollar of all paper money out. No sounder position than that can be desired. Of the coin supply, $558,000,000 is in gold, $182,000,000 in 412½ grain silver dollars, full legal tender with gold, and $75,000,000 in fractional silver coin, legal tender to amounts up to $10, and redeemable in full legal tender money when presented in sums of $20. The sound financial wisdom of the country has brought our financial system up to its present high standard, and it is hoped that in all future political upheavals nothing may occur that will lower the standard in the least. The only thing lacking to make the system perfect is some legislation that will allow a free exchange of coins, weight for weight, to the end that only well preserved coins need to be used. Within the year ending October 1 there has been a gain of $13,000,000 in gold coin in the country and $22,000,000 in silver.

NO POLITICS IN THIS.

A JEWEL.

"So, you are the new girl," said the boarders to the new waiter; "and by what name are we to call you?"

"Pearl," said the maid, with a saucy toss of her head.

"Oh!" asked the smart boarder, "are you the pearl of great price?"

"No; I'm the pearl that was cast before swine."

There was a long silence, broken only by the buzz of the flies in the milk pitcher.—*Providence News.*

LOTS OF FUN IN THIS WORLD.

Wife—I notice a statement to the effect that in this city every year $22,000,000 are spent for liquor, but only $7,000,000 for religion. That's significant

Husband—Significant of what?

Wife—That you men are having a pleasanter time in this world than you will in the next.—*New York Sun.*

MONEY NO OBJECT.

"My dear," remarked the editor to his wife the other evening "do you know what became of the cigar box which I left on the mantel yesterday?"

"Yes," replied his spouse, "I threw it in the stove this morning."

"I am sorry you did that," rejoined the editor; "it contained $5000, my last month's pay, and I had intended to purchase you an elegant parure of diamonds with it."

"Oh never mind," replied the lady, cheerfully, "I can wait till your next month's salary becomes due."—*Oil City Derrick.*

THE CHICAGO IDEA.

"Yes, my dear daughter, I wish you would do your best to captivate the heart of our coachman."

"And elope with him, papa?"

"Yes my dear."

"Ah, I see, you dear, good papa; you want all the papers to say—and a fascinating beauty and a reigning belle."

"Well, of course that will help a little, but that is not the main point."

"What is the main point, papa?"

"Well, you see, the papers will say you are the daughter of a millionaire."

"Well?"

"Well, that will enlarge my credit. See? Now run out to the stable, that's a good girl.—*Chicago News.*

SYMPATHIZING WITH POOR OLD VANDERBILT.

I learn with much sadness that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's once princely fortune has shriveled down to $150,000,000. This piece of information comes to me like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Once petted, fondled and caressed, William H. Vanderbilt, shorn of his wealth, and resting upon no foundation but his sterling integrity, must struggle along with the rest of us. * * * In conclusion, I do not know what to say, unless it be to appeal to the newspaper men of the country in Mr. Vanderbilt's behalf. While he was wealthy he was proud and arrogant. He said: "Let the newspapers be blankety blanked to blank," or words to that effect, but we do not care for that. Let us forget all that and remember that his sad fate may some day be our own. In our affluence let us not lose sight of the fact that Van is suffering. Let us procure a place for him on some good paper. His grammar and spelling are a little bit rickety, but he could begin as janitor and gradually work his way up. Parties having clothing or funds which they feel like giving may forward the same to me at Hudson, Wis., postpaid, and if the clothes do not fit Van they may possibly fit me.—*Bill Nye.*

TOO NEAR THE GRAVE TO LIE.

"Boss," he said, "Ise an old, ole man. I was bo'n in ole Vaginny, an' libbed dar mos' on to 98 year, an' I want yo' ter ask me er little dis mawning', boss, ef yo' pleas' sah?"

"You knew George Washington, of course?"

"No, sah I nebber seed him."

"What! You lived in Virginia ninety-eight years and never saw George Washington?"

"Dat am der fac', boss. Ise an honest ole man, an' am too far gone in dis worl' fer to tell er lie. I nebber seed young George, but Lor', sah, his po' ole gran'fadder an' gran'mudder yuster think er pow'ful sight ob me, boss."—*New York Sun.*

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Democratic editors are having a dreadful time explaining to their readers just what the Ohio election meant. Their long and labored explanations don't agree; but if they would only agree to tell the truth four words would be all sufficient: "Keep the rascals out."

Carl Schurz's part in this campaign is as glorious as his participation in that of 1872, when, as the New York *Tribune* justly remarks, "he made even the most ardent supporters of Mr. Greeley recoil by the malignancy and meanness of his attacks upon President Grant."

Of 114 members enrolled in one of the Irish Blaine and Logan clubs of this city, only ten ever voted the republican ticket. One hundred and four have until now been democrats and voted the democratic ticket invariably. That is about the average political status of Irish voters to-day, the country over.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The Germans of Ohio are more sensitive to political impressions than the Germans of any other state. They have been the first to move when any independent movement has started. If they could not be persuaded or driven into the support of the democratic party, if they could not be hoodwinked by the shrewdest managers then the Germans elsewhere will remain with the republican party.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

To George William Curtis: It must strike you that you are not confronted with that "very hungry" and "very thirsty" democratic party to any alarming extent. The plain and palpable meaning of Ohio's verdict is that democracy's long fast is not to be broken. Not this year, some other year. As you very justly remarked, Mr. Curtis, the democrats "fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights." We congratulate you that Ohio has demonstrated that they are not at present to be allowed—to quote your own strong phrase—"to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils." The sneaking back has been indefinitely postponed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Here is a billhead distributed by republican Germans in Ohio:

☞ NO CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES ALLOWED.

Republican / Democratic Executive Committee

Of ... County, ... State.

TO CARL SCHURZ, Dr.,

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EARLY EXECUTIONS.

The Burning of Criminals at the Stake—First and Last Cases of Burning on Record.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

How few people would feel the same pitying admiration for Joan of Arc if that inspired heroine had been simply hanged instead of burnt by the "Goddams," as, according to her historians, she was wont to call the despised English. There is something in the very phrase, "burnt at the stake" which fills one with horror, and the thought that any woman would brave such a death seems almost incredible. "The Maid of Orleans" had doubtless been in the minds of many persons all over the civilized world of late, as well as in that of every Frenchman, on account of the monument recently erected in her beloved patrie. But, although it seems absolutely barbarous to make such a suggestion if the old records are to be credited, this burning was by no means the agonizing death it is generally supposed to have been. Indeed, in England it was looked upon as an easy death, and women were even burned for the same crimes for which men were hung, as being the more humane manner of putting to death. But, and here lies the whole secret, these same old records show that the condemned were invariably strangled to death, or at least into a state of perfect unconsciousness, before the flames were allowed to touch them, so that in reality it was simply the dead body which was devoured by the angry flames.

In proof of this a case is mentioned in an old English book where the executioner was severely blamed because, his hands becoming scorched, he failed to pull the rope fastened around the neck of the condemned hard enough to kill her until after the flames had reached her and caused great agony, in spite of the efforts of those about her. Quite a detailed account is given of the execution of a woman named Eleanor Eisom in the "Lincoln Date Book," who was condemned to death for the murder of her husband and ordered to be burned at the stake. It reads as follows: "She was clothed in a cloth made like a shift,' saturated with tar, and her limbs were also smeared with the same inflammable substance, while a tarred bonnet had been placed on her head. She was brought out of prison barefooted, and being put on a hurdle was drawn on a sledge to the place of execution near the gallows. Upon arrival some time was passed in prayer, after which the executioner placed her on a tar barrel, a hight of three feet, against the stake. A rope ran through a pulley in the stake and was placed around her neck, she herself fixing it with her hands." She was probably quite dead before the fire reached her, as the executioner pulled upon the rope several times while the irons were being fixed. The body was seen amid the flames for nearly half an hour, though through the dryness of the wood and the quantity of tar, the fire was exceedingly fierce.

Burning at the stake was, not so very long ago, used as a punishment for heretics of both sexes, or of any person accused of witchcraft. This mode of punishment was kept up all during the middle ages, the first case on record being that of a man named Alban, who was burned in the year 304 A. D. Many persons were put to death for coining, which was, up to a late date, regarded as an offense meriting death, the latest case on record of burning at the stake for this crime being that of a woman named Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, who was burned on March 18, 1789.

No. 87 of the *Quarterly Review* mentions the case of a man who was hanged for coining, while a young girl its years old came very near being burned as an accomplice, as on her person, hidden beneath her corset, were found a number of whitewashed counters, which she had placed there at her master's bidding. She was tried and judged guilty of treason, and was to have been burnt immediately after the hanging of the man, and indeed the faggots were already piled when Lord Weymouth happened to ride by and mercifully interfered.

The New Suffolk *Garland*, in the year 1763, speaks of the case of one Margaret Biddingford, who was burnt for the murder of her husband, the crime being designated as "petty treason." The actual murderer was a man named Richard Bilige, who was the woman's paramour, but she was held as an accomplice, and, while the man was hanged, she was burnt.

The last case of burning opposite Newgate was in 1786, when a woman was hanged on a low scaffold, and after life was extinct the fire was lighted below her and the body was burned to ashes.

George III. put a stop to this barbarous method of execution, and provided that after June 5, 1790, women should be hanged as well as men.

Still more dreadful than burning at the stake was the horrible idea of boiling people to death, which was at one time a legal punishment for the crime of poisoning, the law putting it into effect being passed in Henry VIII in 1531. One of the few cases recorded was that of a cook in the diocese of the Bishop of Rochester, named Richard Roose. This man had put poison in food, causing the death of two persons and the serious illness of others, and the sentence was passed on him that he should be boiled to death without any benefit of the clergy, which meant without any mitigation of the sentence such as was commonly accorded to those in any way connected with the clergy, so that he probably felt the frightful agonies of being boiled.

The next person of whom we hear as meeting this hideous death was a woman, a servant, who had poisoned three families with whom she had lived. In the chronicle of the Grey friars, mention is made of a man who was fast to a chain and let down into boiling water until he was dead. The expenses attendant on the parboiling and hanging of Friar Stone in 1539 are certainly curious. The execution came off at Canterbury, and the following were the details of the expenses: "For a ton of timber to make a pair of gallows for to hang Friar Stone, 2 shillings 6 pence; to the carpenter for making the gallows and the dray, 1 shilling 4 pence; to a laborer that digged the holes, 3 pence; expenses setting up the same, 1 shilling; for a load of wood and for a horse to draw him to a dungeon, 2 shillings 3 pence; paid two men that sat at the kettle and parboiled him, 1 shilling; to three men that carried his quarters to the gates and set them up, 1 shilling; for halters, sandwich cord and screws, 1 shilling; for a woman that scoured the kettle, 2 pence; to him that did the execution, 3 shillings 8 pence; total, 14 shillings 8 pence."

This punishment was not uncommon either in England or on the continent, for coining, and the law permitting it was not repealed until the time of Edward VI, in 1547.

Cases where persons were disemboweled were not infrequent, but the sentence was generally mitigated, and, as in the case of burning at the stake, the condemned were first strangled.

Mention is made in the old book of a man being pressed to death, but no instance can be given of this dreadful mode of killing, the very idea of which is enough to give anyone of moderately strong nerves the nightmare for a week.

It is claimed that death by drowning is one of the easiest, but we doubt if the idea of being sewed up in a sack and thrown into the water would be agreeable to anyone, yet such was at one time the not unmerited doom of parricides; but still more revolting is the idea of being put under hurdles into bogs or ferns, which was the fate reserved for the meaner criminals at one period in Germany, while to the greater malefactors was reserved the infinitely preferable death of hanging. One of the agreeable laws of the ancient Burgundians provided that unfaithful wives should be smothered in mud—a threat one would suppose capable of putting an end to all such lawbreaking.

The Anglo-Saxons had all women who were convicted of stealing drowned and King Richard the Lion-Hearted made that the legal punishment for any soldier who killed a fellow-crusader. Criminals were drowned in England until the early part of the seventeenth century, and in Edinburg, Scotland, a man was drowned as late as 1611 "for the stealing of a lamb." In other parts of Scotland the custom was prevalent until 1685.

It would seem that as civilization advances executions are being not only much less painful, but are, in many cases, altogether disappearing. Strange to say, many noblemen of our day, belonging to old families who still own the feudal castles of their ancestors, point with a kind of pride to the soul-revolting instruments of torture used by their forefathers—instruments that one would imagine must fill them with shame for the barbarians who employed them. But life is a puzzle at the best.

What D. Wm. Thought before the Harpers Ordered him to Change his Politics.

From Harper's Weekly, Nov. 5, 1881.

"The letter of Secretary Blaine upon the Panama canal states with admirable frankness and firmness the traditional and reasonable position of this country, and it will be universally sustained. The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with blended spirit and courtesy and decision. It is capitally adapted to meet any such proposition as a joint European protectorate. Whether the project was merely a tentative rumor or design seriously entertained, the letter has sufficed to arrest it, and it is another illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. Blaine has managed the department confided to him. He has what may be called the American instinct, an essential quality in our foreign secretary, yet restrained in its official expression by an equally American tact and good sense."

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